THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. B. BRIGHAM.....Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1865. NO. 158.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Postponed.

The funeral of Mr. William Carnahan has been postponed till three o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon, to await the arrival of his brother.

Pittsburgh School of Design,
No. 24 Fifth street.

Prints, Sheetings and Shirtings.
All widths, from 16¼ cts. upward, about one half former prices, at Barker's, 79 Market street.

Open this Day.
Fifty pieces Poplin Lustres, at 75, embracing all colors, a reduction of 37½ cents per yard, at Barker's, 79 Market street.

Open this Day,
One case Rage Poplin, quite new styles, at 75 cents, the most beautiful goods, and at the prices of three years since, at Barker & Co's, 79 Market street.

Medicine Cases.
Homeopathic medicine cases, and numbers from one to forty, just received at Fulton's drug store, Fifth st., near the Postoffice.

Sale of a Valuable Farm.
Remember, Friday the 17th inst., is the day of sale for that most valuable farm near Beaver, known as the Eakin farm. Geo. Quail, executor. See advertisement on fourth page.

Greenwood Institute,
For young ladies. The Spring and Summer Session, of twelve weeks, will open on the 16th of April, 1865, —the vacation occurring during the months of July and August. Address Mrs. C. T. Gantz, principal, New Brighton, Pa.

"The Rose of Castile."
This splendid opera, by Balfe, author of the "Bohemian Girl," was given last night by Campbell & Castle's opera troupe, to a fashionable audience, with great *eclat*, and will be repeated to-night. "A word to the wise," &c.

For Sale.
Two valuable adjoining tracts of oil and coal lands, in Venango county, Pa., of 61 acres and thereof, lying within one mile of the Allegheny river, by a good level road, and within two miles of the large well at mouth of East Sandy. About two-thirds of these lands are good boring territory—the balance excellent quality of coal lands, vein four and a half feet thick.

Also, 235 acres in Calhoun county, West Va., on Big Root Creek, and near little Kanawha river, fifteen miles from Rathbone well. Good oil Territory.

Also, fifteen valuable tracts of oil territory in Athens county, Ohio.

For further particulars inquire of John Grazier or S. W. Owens, 119 Water street.

Thurston's Directory of Pittsburgh
The Directory of Pittsburgh, annually published by Mr. Geo. H. Thurston, will be issued for the year 1865-6, in May. The volume will embrace the names of all residents in the two cities and all the adjacent townships and boroughs. In addition the volume for 1865-6, will contain a *new map of the two cities and boroughs*. The price will be *three dollars* a copy, as last year. The addresses of residents will be taken for publication, immediately after changes of residences have been made in April.

Mr. John F. Hunter, has been authorized to obtain advertisements for the volume.

Spring Dry Goods.
During the past week there has been a great rush to the establishment of Mr. J. M. Burchfield, corner of Fourth and Market streets, to examine and purchase of his immense stock of new, seasonable and fashionable dry goods. Mr. Burchfield was fortunate in his selections at the recent great trade sales in New York, and has been enabled to offer to his patrons the most elegant fabrics, of choice designs, ever brought into this market. In seeking spring dry goods, whether they include dress goods, house furnishing or domestic goods, call at Burchfield's and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

THE ARMIES.—GRANT is receiving reinforcements daily, and the aggregate number already is large. On the contrary LEE has lost about 2,000 men during the last month. The negro impressment law may give him 30,000 unwilling troops.

Late News Items.

Major General Banks is still in Washington. Since the failure of the reconstruction it is rumored that he is detailed there with a view of being invited to assume the portfolio of the War Department in case the term of the present incumbent should render his retirement necessary.

Colonel Baker sprung a trap on the bounty brokers and jumpers on Saturday by which he bagged over seven hundred in all. It was done by means of a bogus recruiting office in Hoboken.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States was ratified by the Legislature of Vermont (in a special session) on the 9th inst. Vermont is the nineteenth state to ratify the amendment, while only three have rejected it.

Some very rich developments are promised in a few days, from the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, relating to certain interest bearing scrip and speculations therein. It is hinted that Secretary Usher is now busily engaged in some investigations and ulterior arrangements to set matters straight preparatory to leaving office on the 15th of May, if not sooner. The scrip has been bought up at an average of about forty per cent., and is expected to reach par upon the sale of some reserved lands, the proceeds of which sales are pledged to its redemption. These sales are shortly to take place, and may account for the delay in the change of Secretaries.

It is affirmed in high quarters that the expedition up the Rappahannock, which captured and destroyed the large quantity of tobacco, was ordered by Secretary Stanton, at the instigation of Hon. E. B. Washburne, without the knowledge of either the President or General Grant, both of whom are alleged by the same authority to have been aware that the tobacco was there, and also that it belonged to legal persons.

In Quincy, Illinois, two men recently went to law about a calf which they both claimed Numerous witnesses testified on each side, and the judge, finding the legal acumen quite at fault, at last decided to place the calf on the street at equal distance from the residence of each claimant, and leave the animal to find the way home, and decide the case by its own instinct. The President is not responsible for this story.

From Mobile we learn twenty-two steamers and six Mississippi river transports were in the lower bay on the 26th ult., and also that a large body of troops were reported to be congregated at Pensacola and on Dauphin Island, indicating an early attack on the city.

IRON ARCHITECTURE.—Ironwork requires a style of architecture to itself. It must have its own style, otherwise it is very costly, or quite out of place. The finest piece or specimen of iron architecture I know of is the Amsterdam Crystal Palace, opened last year in Amsterdam. This is really a magnificent iron building, and is well worthy of a visit by those who are studying iron architecture. Mr. Outshoorn, the architect, has not ignored the great strength of iron compared with brick or stone, and has designed this building accordingly. The winter garden now being erected in Hyde Park is good in iron architecture, and will be very pleasing to the eye—especially to those who have seen our exhibition building in 1862. Mr. Owen Jones is, in the opinion of many, the best iron architect. He has designed many beautiful iron constructions, and if he were consulted more frequently by engineers on the architectural appearance of their works, we should have much that would be greatly admired. Architecture is almost altogether ignored by many engineers: their great ambition is to cover large areas and long distances by one span, and then consider it a great work. Many of our railway stations are covered with an immense roof of one span, with a complete failure as to ornamental appearance, and a perfect success as to a look of bigness. Many of these roofs might be constructed very much cheaper, and be perfect pictures of ornamental appearance.—*Report of Society of Engineers.*

BOGUS STOCK REPORTS.—A very curious chapter in the history of stock jobbing has just been published in Boston. Thirty-five coal and mining companies were taxed upon behalf of the city corporation, as valuations based upon the quotations of sales of their stocks. The officers now come forward and claim large deductions upon the ground that the quotations were fraudulent, and that the sales reported had never taken place. Sales of the stock of the American Gold Mining Company was quoted at $1 66¾. Subscribers at twenty-five cents per share, and none of it had ever been sold at the stock board. The Atlantic Gold Mining Company was quoted in the stock reports at $2 per share, not a share of it had changed hands, and it would not have brought twenty-five cents a share at auction. The Canada Lead Mining Company, Cape Ireton Coal Company, Brome Mining Company, Grand Trunk Copper Mining Company, and other companies, profited by the same fraudulent system of inflation. Of course nobody knew who did it. The officers of the companies were supremely ignorant, except in one case, in which an individual confessed that he had ordered quotations of sales of stocks to be made at advanced rates, in order to "gull the fats."

Our Nashville Correspondence.

Rise in the Cumberland--Suspension of Travel--Arrival of Fresh Troops--Thomas' Army Ready for Lee's Appearance at the Back Door--The Great Cavalry Movement--Great Expectations.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
NASHVILLE, TENN., March 10, 1865.

The Cumberland river has been on a periodical rampage. Heavy and almost incessant rains have fallen here and beyond during the past eight days. The river has been higher than for a number of years back, and the lower precincts of the city have been thoroughly inundated, many of the smaller tenements being almost entirely submerged. These structures were occupied by the poorer class of people who suffer to their severe loss. So rapid was the rise, that many were unable to secure even a small portion of their few effects. The floods are subsiding, however, and the city is assuming its wonted aspect; only in this, that more militiary are to be seen upon the streets than usual. The freshet carried away many of the bridges between this point and Chattanooga, and of course all travel was suspended, by rail or otherwise. A large force has been at work, however; new structures have been erected and travel will be resumed to-day. As a consequence, all troops arriving from the North were quartered here during the interim instead of, as usual, being shipped promptly forward to their destinations.

During the past two weeks the following newly organized regiments have arrived here, some six of which are awaiting transportation and will be forwarded immediately; 147th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th and 158th Illinois; 143d, 145th and 148th Indiana; 184th, 185th and 187th Ohio. In addition to these, some two thousand transient men have arrived, The whole of this force, together with some eight or ten other regiments now *en route* for here, and such other as may follow them, will be placed in commanding positions along the borders of East Tennessee and ——. Thomas' army, strengthened as it is being and will be, would very willingly cope with the much boasted of army of Lee. It wouldn't hesitate to "meet him half way" and endeavor to "experiment" with him, "*a la Hood.*"

The rainy season having interfered with army operations, of course the line looked for movement of the immense cavalry force from Eastport, under Gen. Thomas, has not yet fully commenced. A considerable part of his force is "stuck in the mud," but from the nature of the soil in the section through which he designs passing, three days tolerable weather will make the roads passable. Important events await the result of the General's strategy, sustained and carried out by as well disciplined and valorous an army as exists in the world—its aim, I mention upon the best horses the Northwest, Kentucky and Tennessee, could afford, and composed of picked men, newly armed and equipped for an expedition, calculated, if carried out, to rival Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas.

Pittsburgh is well represented here, as well as in every other city visited by your correspondent in the many peregrinations. Every thing of a mercantile character brings Pittsburgh goods, and a few of the knowing ones from the "Smoky City" are daily making money, to use a common parlance, "hand over fist." A few are in the commission business, but the majority are dealers in small articles of utility to the soldiery. A thousand incidents of interest will open the way to the education of a learned and zealous clergy, as well as to the moral reformation of the army, and besides you will give a striking example to the other Governments in the republics of America, in which similar vagrant lawless visitations have tried the church; and lastly, you will no doubt labor effectually to consolidate your own throne, to the glory and prosperity of your imperial family."

The communication terminates with conveying to the Emperor the apostolic blessing.

STEEL.—Steel will shortly take a much more prominent part in engineering works than at present. It is almost only a question of cost at this time, otherwise it would be used very extensively in girders and suspension chains. Even at its present cost it would be true economy to use it in bridges of very long spans. Many large span bridges have yet to be made, and the probabilities are that much steel will be used in their construction. In the case of suspension and chain bridges with roadways, or the rigid suspension bridge, it would certainly be the cheapest to use steel for all the principal parts. We can insure an equal strength and temper in each and all the bars. This, no doubt, will be done in a few years. Mr. Kirkaldy says that by experiment he finds that bars of steel are about 75 per cent. stronger when heated and cooled in oil than when cooled slowly, and much stronger than steel heated and cooled in water. It is probable that steel for general purposes may be very much improved by some such method of tempering, but it ought not to be depended upon until many further careful experiments have been made. Bridges have already been made partially with steel—some of them are girder bridges—in Holland. As far back as 1826, a suspension bridge over the Danube, at Vienna, was constructed with steel chains.—*Report of Society of Engineers.*

EX-VICE PRESIDENT HAMLIN has returned to Maine. He is out of office for the first time within our recollection, and our memory goes farther back than we care to own. But he'll find being a private citizen of Maine not half bad. It was thought by many that President Lincoln will call him to some prominent place, He has been named in connection with a Cabinet Secretaryship, but as Mr. Welles remains in the Cabinet, it is not very probable that another New Englander will be admitted into that august body.

GEN. BUTLER.—A Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "Gen. Butler's friends are trying to get up a demonstration in his behalf in Boston, with as much legislative element in it as possible." The correspondent adds that "his commission as Major General expires in a short time, and he will probably then be quietly mustered out of the service."

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

SHERMAN.

Reported Victory Over Rebels.

A WALL STREET RUMOR.

Sherman's Forces in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The gold dealers have a report that Sherman has had a heavy fight, defeated the rebels and captured a large number of prisoners and munitions of war. The report has had its effect on the market.

The *Tribune's* Wilmington correspondent on the 9th says: Advices deemed trustworthy state that Sherman's army passed into North Carolina at least by the 3d instant. The rebel forces under Hardee, were reported lying on two sides of the Pedee, which river Sherman successfully crossed, placing himself between Hardee and Beauregard.

Glorious News from Sheridan.

HIS OFFICIAL REPORT.

HIS VICTORY OVER EARLY.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 13.

To Major General Dix:

The following report of General Sheridan's operations has been received by this Department:

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION, March 10.

—Lieut. Gen. Grant:—GENERAL: In my last, dated Waynesboro, I gave you a brief account of the defeat of Early by Custar's division. The same night this division was pushed across the Blue Ridge, and entered Charlottesville at 2 p. m. the next day. The Mayor and the principal inhabitants came and delivered up the keys of the public buildings. I had to remain at Charlottesville two days. Time was consumed in bringing over from Waynesboro our rations and ammunition trains. The weather was horrible and the rain incessant. The two divisions were, during this time, occupied in destroying the two large iron bridges—one over the Rivanna river, the other over Moore's creek, near Charlottesville—and the railroad for a distance of eight miles in the direction of Lynchburg.

On the 6th of March I sent the First division, General Devin commanding, to Scottsville, on the James River, with directions to send out light parties into the country, and destroy all merchandise, mills, factories, and bridges on the railroad, the parties to join the division at Scottsville. This command then proceeded on the canal to Dugendsville, fifteen miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock, and, in many instances, the banks of the canal. Dugendsville we hoped to secure the bridge to cross the river, as our pontoons were useless on account of the high water. In this we were foiled, as the enemy had burned the bridge at Hardwicksville were burned by the enemy upon our approach. Gen. Merritt accompanied this division.

The Third Division started at the same time from Charlottesville and proceeded down the Lynchburg railroad to Amherst House, destroying every bridge on the road, and in many places miles of the road. The bridges on the road are numerous, and some of them five hundred feet in length.

We have found great abundance in this country for the subsistence of our men. The canal had been the great feeder of Richmond.

At the Rockfish river the bank of the canal was cut, and at New Canton, which is close to the James, the guard lock was destroyed, and the James river let into the canal, carrying away and washing out the bottom of the canal. The dam across the James at this point was also partially destroyed.

I have had no opposition—everybody is bewildered by our movements.

I have had no news of any kind since I left. The latest Richmond papers were of the 6th, but contained nothing. I omitted to state that the bridges on the railroad from Swoop's depot, on the other side of Staunton to Charlottesville, were utterly destroyed, as were the bridges for a distance of ten miles on the Gordonsville railroad.

The weather has been very bad, indeed, raining hard every day, with the exception of four days, since we started. My wagons have, from the state of the roads, detained me up to the present time.

We have captured fourteen pieces of artillery, eleven at Waynesboro and three at Charlottesville. The party that was sent back from Waynesboro started with six pieces, but they were obliged to destroy two of the six for want of animals. The remaining eight pieces were destroyed. We have also captured twelve caissi boats, laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, medical stores, &c.

I cannot speak in too high terms of Gens. Merritt, Custar and Devins, and the officers and men of their commands. They have behaved through mud and water during continuous rain, and are all in fine spirits and health.

Brigadier General Hoffman, of the party, was shot near Gordonsville, while attempting to make his escape from our advance in that direction.

(Signed.) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th contains a small local item announcing the arrival of 700 of the Union men who were captured near Lynchburg, thus inadvertantly confirming his advance to that point.

Fourteen hundred private and forty officers, captured by Sheridan near Staunton, were forwarded to Fort Delaware this morning.

Other news from Sheridan is glorious. He has destroyed twenty miles of the James River canal and all the railroads leading from the East to Lynchburg.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

IRON-CLADS ON THE COAST.

Reported Capture of Mobile.

CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS

COTTON STORED AT WILMINGTON.

Destruction of Property by the Rebels.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The *Express* announces that iron clads will be placed along the coast at different harbors, where it is probable the new rebel rams lately started from Europe will not be disposed to show themselves. The Katskill and Carodiens will remain at Charleston. The Mahopac and Neshaconk will look out for any demonstration about Port Royal, and the Monadonck will be stationed at Warnaw Sound, Georgia.

The morning papers state editorially that Mobile has fallen.

The *Times* publishes extracts from Mobile papers to show the desperate condition of the rebels in that city. The Mobile *Tribune* in a frantic appeal to the women of Alabama and Mississippi not to recognise nor receive into social circles any man who is improperly absent from his command, or evades the service. It thinks if this is done generally 40,000 soldiers will be added to the ranks.

The *Herald's* Wilmington special says:—There is no military news.

In regard to the capture of Wilmington, it says: All the rebel property stored here was either removed or destroyed. Immense amounts of cotton were destroyed, though there yet remains scattered about in small lots perhaps three or four thousand bales, mostly belonging to private parties. Thousands of bales were sent up the river on flats and barges, some of which may yet be orptured. The rebels ran off the rolling stock of the railroads, and burned the depots and bridges in the vicinity as well as all public and private machine shops, factories, several large warehouses filled with cotton, rosin, and turpentine, and destroyed several fine steamers.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: Treasury agents are advertising abandoned plantations, and the probabilities are that few will be worked the present year. Nearly all persons who worked plantations last year were ruined, and the business generally is considered very precarious.

Confirmation of Postmasters.

Extra Pay to Volunteer Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Among other postmasters recently confirmed by the Senate are the following: John J. Cochrane, Lancaster, Pa.; Wm. T. Comby, Dayton, Ohio; M. S. Huntington, Galena, Illinois; P. R. Jennings, Egg Harbor, New Jersey; John J. Speed, Louisville, Kentucky, and William A. Howard, Detroit, Michigan.

The amount appropriated by the late Congress for the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, is $215,000, and for the purchase of gunpowder and lead, $105,000.

Officers of volunteers now in commission below the rank of Brigadier General, who continue in military service until the close of the war, are to receive, on being mustered out of service, three months pay extra.

SANITARY SUPPLIES FOR SOLDIERS.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The *Post* says the Sanitary Commission on Saturday dispatched a steamer for Newbern with supplies, and another is loading to sail in a few days for the same destination.

Battles near Kinston, N. C.

Total Defeat of Rebels.

Two Repulses with Heavy Loss.

TWO HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

The Rebel Killed and Wounded in Our Hands.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Details, under date of Newbern, March 8th, have been received here of General Cox's fight, near Kinston, on the same day. It has been grossly exaggerated by the rebels

A portion of D. H. Hill's troops got between two divisions of Cox's forces, and captured two hundred men from a Connecticut regiment, and two pieces of artillery from Battery "I," of the New York artillery, and about two hundred and fifty men, who became detached from other regiments. Our loss was very slight.

The fight did not last two hours and resulted in re-forming and advancing our lines beyond its first position, seven miles from Kingston.

General Cox took over one hundred prisoners, who state that they had just arrived from Richmond.

The enemy's attempt was to flank Gen. Carter's division and take it all prisoners, but they only succeeded so far as named.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A Washington special dispatch says: "A letter dated near Kinston, March 10th, and received here at noon to-day, says that on the day before, the 9th, Bragg again attacked Cox's force, making two separate assaults, which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Ruger's division, of the Second Corps, captured one piece of artillery and 200 prisoners. The enemy left the field in confusion, and all of their killed and wounded fell into our hands.

Official from Gen. Schofield

The Rebels Defeated.

JUNCTION OF GEN. COUCH'S AND GEN. COX'S FORCES.

Strength of the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, March 13—9.45 P. M.

To Major General John A. Dix:

The following dispatches have been received by this department.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., March 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following has just been received:

"WISE'S FORK, March 10.—*To Lieut. General Grant.* The enemy made a heavy attack upon our center and left this morning, but was repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several hundred prisoners. Our loss is small, General Schofield has been driving the rebels from Kinston, and will be up early in the morning. We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say the Second corps is here, and the rest of Johnston's army is coming.

(signed.) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 11.—The enemy, elated with the capture of two pieces of artillery and a line of skirmishers on our front, made several charges yesterday of a most reckless character on that portion of our lines, but each time with heavy loss. Our forces were well entrenched are now within three miles of Kinston, in which city the rebels have formed for destroying every bridge on the road, and in many places miles of the road. The bridges on the road are numerous, and some of them five hundred feet in length.

We have found great abundance in this country for the subsistence of our men. The canal had been the great feeder of Richmond.

At the Rockfish river the bank of the canal was cut, and at New Canton, which is close to the James, the guard lock was destroyed, and the James river let into the canal, carrying away and washing out the bottom of the canal. The dam across the James at this point was also partially destroyed.

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From Mexico and Havana.

DECREES OF MAXIMILIAN.

THE CAPTURE OF OATACA.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

NEW YORK, March 13.

By the steamer Liberty, we have Havana dates to the 8th, advices from Vera Cruz to the 3d, and Mexico to the 28th ult., have been received, bringing decrees of Maximilian. One granting religious liberty, and the other approving the secularization of the church property ordained by republican government in 1857-8. Nothing definite as to the reported capture of Oataca by the Imperialists was yet received, but they are confidently. The city of Tecapoaxtla, was captured by the Imperialists on the 17th. The reported submission of General Reinagara is undue, as he still holds out. The Spanish and Italian ministers had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Don D as Robles has returned from Matamoras. Much talking several reforms and getting on foot many internal improvements there.

The reported outrages at Matamoras on Union refugees and the American Consulate are repeated.

Two ships, one Belgian and one Spanish, have arrived at Havana, bringing seven hundred and sixty-seven coolies.

A bold attempt by pirates to capture the American steamer Shooting Star was made on the night of the 4th inst., in the harbor of Havana, but failed. It was repeated next night, when, with the assistance of two others, a boat containing twenty-five men was captured, put on being taken ashore they were liberated. The steamer got away with her cargo, but was detained in port. The steamer Francis has been receiving arms, for what purpose is not known.

The pirate Mafflt, has had a dinner given him at Havana.

Vera Cruz papers, brought by the Liberty, have the following: The four thousand pesos, so captured at Oataca, have been removed to Puebla. Among them were several deserters from the French army, who had been entrusted with important communications for the defeated party. It is supposed that the prisoners will be detailed to labor on public works. The dispersion of various guerrilla bands is reported.

The *Estapette* and Franco-Mexican journals declare that in consequence of the fall of Oataca, the various Generals of the country and Republicans have both given in their submission to the Empire. By order of the Emperor a War Department, with the necessary officers and offices has been formed in Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 13.—To-day's mail from Mexico brings a list of Maximilian's decree of religious toleration, the promulgations of which have been previously announced, but the entire text of which is now for the first time translated for the associated press:

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico—Having consulted our Council of Ministers, we hereby decree the following articles: Article 1—The Empire protects the Catholic Apostolical Roman Church as a religion of the State. Article 2—Free and ample toleration is extended throughout the limits of the Empire to all religions which are not opposed to morality, civilization, and good habits. The establishment of a new religion will, however, require the authorization of the Government. Art. 3—As circumstances may require, instructions will be issued to the police regarding the exercise of religion in article 4. The Council of the State shall be informed of any abuses committed by the local authorities against the exercise of other religions, and against the liberty which the laws guarantee to their ministers. This decree shall be deposited in the archieves of the Empire, and published in the official journal.

Given in the Palace of Mexico on the 26th day of February, 1865. MAXIMILIAN.

By order of his Imperial Majesty, the Minister of Justice Pedro Escudero Echnave.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Jay Cooke reports sales of the Seven-thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $5,246,700, including subscriptions from Memphis for $200,000, from New York for $762,750, and from 3,671 individuals for $50 and $100 each.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment by the President.

An Honest Laborer in the Treasury Department.

$170,000 Found by Him and Returned to the Secretary.

PAYMENT OF THE UNION ARMIES.

A Highly Important Decision.

REBEL DESERTERS ARRIVING.

Guerrilla Bands Being Reinforced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The President to-day appointed brevet Brigadier General Brice Paymaster General United States Army, to date from Nov. 29, 1864. Since the retirement of Paymaster and General Andrews, Gen. Brice has had charge of the pay deprartment.

Mr. Harlan, the new Secretary of the Interior, recommends to the President the selection of some person from the Society of Friends as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A large party of officers, Senators and Representatives, accompanied by their ladies, went down the Potomac to-day to visit the fortifications below Mount Vernon.

On Saturday, a laborer in the Treasury Department, named J. A. Rives, whilst cleaning out one of the rooms in the building, picked up a package containing one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. With honesty as rare as commendable, he returned it to Secretary McCulloch, by whom he was handsomely rewarded.

The Treasury is getting ready funds for the payment of the Shenandoah and Western armies. The payment of the Army of the Potomac has been nearly completed.

Friday being kept as a Fast day in rebeldom we are consequently without files of Richmond papers of Saturday.

Hereafter no claim presented by any agent, whether a banker or an attorney, or other representative of the claimant, will be entertained by the War Department, unless said agent shall produce a certified copy of his license as granted by the collector, or certificate from the auditor of the county, that he is not liable to license duty. This rule applies to all persons presenting claims for allowance, except the same be done merely as a casual or incidental transaction, in which case no license will be required.

Bids for furnishing the Government with flour next month were opened to day. The highest bid was eleven dollars and fifteen cents per barrel, which is a decrease of over one dollar on that purchased in January. Seven thousand barrels were accepted, the Government anticipating a still further decline in price.

By direction of Lieutenant General Grant provisions have recently been added to the order relating to rebel deserters, which sets forth that deserters who bring arms, horses, mules, or other property into our lines with them, will, on delivering the same to the Quartermaster's Department, receive in money the highest price, for such arms, horses, mules or other property, are worth. Railroad employees, telegraph operators, mechanics, and other civilians, employed by the Confederate authorities who desert from their present employment and come into the federal lines will be entitled to all the benefits and immunities granted to rebel deserters.

One hundred and thirty rebel deserters arrived at Col. Ingraham's office this morning from City Point. They all cheerfully took the oath.

Guerrillas operating in Virginia in the counties bordering on the Potomac are being heavily reinforced by men from disbanded rebel regiments. It is said that within the last two or three weeks, Mosby has added more than three hundred to his force, and that White's and Kitchelan's band have been increased accordingly.

General Hooker has furnished his testimony before the War Committee and will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow.

A party of twenty-five Senators, accompanied by ladies, leave to-morrow on a Government steamer on a visit to Charleston.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Bailey's Expedition--Troops Going to Mobile--News from Matamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7th, via CAIRO 13th.

Gen. Bailey's expedition from Baton Rouge into the interior of Louisiana and Mississippi, consists of seven thousand men with a strong support of artillery. At last accounts the expedition occupied Clinton, La. This section of country was settled by a wealthy people, and it is believed this occupation is designed to be permanent.

Gen. Baldy Smith accompanied Gen. Canby on a recent trip to the vicinity of Mobile. He has not yet been assigned to any command. Large bodies of troops are leaving here for the vicinity of Mobile. Various indications of movements in other directions.

The steamships Golding Star and Geo. Cromwell are temporarily taken by the military for the transportation of troops to Mobile.

A Matamoras letter of the 1st says: Diaz is besieged in Oajaka by Bazine, and the situation of the forces is unchanged.

The Morning Star arrived to-day.

Cotton declined 2c; low middling, 72. Sugar and Molasses dull. Sugar declined from former rates $1 25 for the latter. Orders have been received to forward provisions to the North, and 1,000 barrels of lard is now waiting shipment to New York. Tonnage scarce. Cotton freights to New York 3½. Banker's sight checks on New York 2½.

Arrived—Brig Edward H. Kennedy, from Boston.

From Cairo and Below.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners--Trade in Western Tennessee Opened.

CAIRO, March 13.

Four hundred and fifty paroled prisoners from New Orleans, belonging to Western regiments, arrived to-day, and will move north as soon as transportation can be furnished.

General Washburne has thrown the entire district of West Tennessee open to trade, citizens to be allowed to come freely to Memphis with products of the country, and take out a limited amount of family supplies. This will continue, however, only so long as the people manifest a loyal, friendly feeling towards the Government of the United States, and do not abuse the privileges granted.

Letter from Jeff. Davis to Early.

The Rebel Soldiers Tired of War.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The *Times'* Shenandoah correspondent says Among the papers found on Early's baggage was a letter from Jeff. Davis in reply to a petition of the soldiers to have the war brought to a close, as they had fought four years and accomplished nothing. Davis' reply is characteristic. He simply expresses the hope that it does not represent the feeling of a majority of his men.

Capture of Noted Rebels, Sue Mundy, Magruder and Metcalf.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.

An expedition of fifty of the 30th Wisconsin, sent from here on Saturday, surrounded yesterday morning, a barn in Webster, Mead county, capturing Sue Mundy, alias Jerome Clark, Magruder and Henry Metcalf, after some resistance, in which three of our men were slightly and a fourth mortally wounded. The prisoners were brought here by the steamer Morning Star this morning and lodged in the military prison. Magruder is suffering from a recent wound and is not likely to recover.

American Officers Enlisting in the Mexican Service.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Many Union officers, distinguished for bravery and gallantry, whose terms have expired, have yielded to flattering overtures made by responsible parties and accepted commands in the national army of Mexico. The service is immensely popular. Thus far the selections made indicate those of tried ability and valor are specially sought after.

VERY LATEST.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Official from Gen. Grant.

NEWS OF A VICTORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rumored Defeat of Gen. Kilpatrick.

The Rebel Cause Brightening.

Prisoners Recaptured from Sheridan.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Incendiary Fires in Augusta, Ga.

RETURN OF UNION PRISONERS.

RELEASE OF GENERALS KELLY AND CROOK.

The Arming of Negro Slaves.

Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The following dispatch has been received by Gen. Dix from Secretary Stanton:

CITY POINT, VA., March 13.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following items are taken from to-day's Richmond papers: "We have some good news this morning—news of a victory in South Carolina. It is announced in the following official dispatch from Gen. Lee. Though the dispatch is rather scant in its particulars enough is given to show that Kilpatrick was badly worsted:

HEADQUARTERS, &c, March 10.

To Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

General Hampton attacked General Kilpatrick, at daylight this morning, and drove him from his camp, taking his guns, wagons, many horses, several hundred prisoners, and relieved a great number of our own men who had been captured. The guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses. Many of the enemy are killed and wounded. Our loss is not heavy. Lieutenant Colonel J. J. King was killed. Brigadier and Major Davis and Ferguson and others were wounded.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
Commanding General.

It will be observed that the locality of the fight is not named in this dispatch. This is for prudential reasons. Sherman has no communication with the North, and it would be imprudent to publish where he was, as it would be giving news to Grant of his progress.

Matters are beginning to look decidedly better for us in the South. In the last three days we have had news of two victories, one in North Carolina and one in South Carolina.

We alluded in our last issue to a movement that was being made to relieve the prisoners who were taken from Early in the recent fight near Waynesboro, and who were being conducted under guard to Winchester. The following official dispatch tells of it:

HEADQUARTERS, March 9.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War: Gen. Rosser reports that on the 6th, with a few of his men he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, where a guard of 1,500 men were taken at Waynesboro, and captured a few prisoners. On the morning of the 7th he again attacked the enemy at Harrisonburg, defeated them now for a day and a night at the river, he caused them to cut re in haste, abandoning the captured guns, wagons, baggage and the ambulances. He annoyed them s good deal and enabled a good many of our men to escape. Also 200.

R. E. LEE, General.

The Northern papers claim to have captured about 1,000 prisoners in the fight with early, and report the latest of this number had reached Winchester.

CHARLOTTE, March 8.—The Southern Express Company has established a daily express, to deliver packages to the 31 inst. No news of interest had transpired west of the Savannah river. The Georgia Senate had passed a resolution declaring it not consistent with the recommendation of Gov. Brown for a convention by a vote of twenty-seven against eight nays, and twenty-five in the House. A fire in Augusta supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Four hundred Yankee prisoners will leave Richmond for Savannah on the 8th, to be exchanged by the flag of truce boat. Among them are thirty three officers, including Gens. Kelly and Crook, recently captured.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

NEW YORK, March 13.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 10th, says: An officer who has just returned from a visit to the enemy have completely devastated the country through which they passed. They have not, as heretofore, contented themselves with vengeance in that state with a most savage spirit. The people have no conception of the condition of things, and will be slow to realize the devastation, and infamous excesses they have committed.

The *Sentinel*, in commenting on the negro arming, says: It is a question between fighting with and against proposed recruits: If is a question between a slight modification of our institutions, and the loss of a great reason and a good object, and its total subversion by our enemies for a bad one. With the government in the hands, both our independence would give, we could abundantly protect our society by appropriate laws. With the government in the hands of the enemy, and our independence subjugated, our laws would be sent to us from Boston. Our first and our greatest business is to defeat the Yankees. To do this, no price is too dear, no sacrifice too great.

The rebel House has passed the Senate amendment to the bill for arming slaves.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a resolution thanking Wade Hampton for his letter to Gen. Sherman, and expressing the opinion that the Executive Department should carry out Hampton's policy.

The Bristol, Va., correspondence of the Richmond *Whig* says: "The enemy have commenced repairing the railroad east of Strawberry Plains. This indicates an early advance for the purpose of conquering the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, density and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed to the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Lost Army.

It is now nearly six weeks since SHERMAN last reported himself. It is clear that he has a liking for the sort of business he is engaged in. No other man does it so well. It is no slander, but in perfect accord with his character, to suggest that, touching the mystery of his movements and the length of time he has been lost to sight and hearing, he prefers it should be so. The rumors that he seldom troubles himself to report to the Government, but prefers rather to "go on his own hook," do no violence to truth. He is that sort of man. He has faith in himself, and abhors being interfered with. There is considerable unwritten history of this description. It may be that since he made his plunge into the Carolinas, it has not been possible for him to report progress; nevertheless we do not suppose he has been greatly disturbed thereby; nor is it probable he feels at all annoyed concerning the mystery in which he is well aware his movements are enveloped to the outside world.

We do not, however, for a moment question how SHERMAN will come out. He has a genius for the work he has in hand, and his eccentricities are but natural cut-croppings of his character. Judging from the rebel reports of his movements, he has not been idle. He is causing the Carolinas to realize that the War they began in a terrible reality. It is evident that when the country comes to vote unitedly for President again, General SHERMAN will stand a poor chance of receiving an enthusiastic support in those States through which he has bored his way. If any one chooses to accuse him of writing letters with an ulterior purpose in the North, it cannot be said that he takes extra pains to lay anchors to the windward in conducting his campaigns in the South. We suspect the fact is, SHERMAN holds the rebellion to be a monstrous crime, and that he feels it to be his duty to use all means to crush it out. His individuality is conspicuous in all the movements with which he has any connection. He has few winning ways, and is terrible as a soldier. He believes in himself, and his army, and it must be confessed they get on well together. It should not be supposed that he works without a plan. On the contrary, he "hews to the line" in what-ever he does, and makes his points to fit the ultimate purpose. When he comes out, we venture to say, this will be found to have been the case, as it was in his campaign through Georgia. At the right time and in the right place, the lost army will report itself.

Richmond.

The rebel Capital is in trouble. The fermentation of treason there has reached the putrefactive stage. The extorted utterance of rebeldom is, "O, my offense is rank! it smells to heaven." The bowels are up errations are snarling and snapping at each other. The DANTONS and ROBESPIERRES are by the ears. The "tusked and shaggy MIRABEAU" of the *Sentinel* growls fiercely at the assailants of DAVIS. The *Enquirer* threatens a LEE Dictatorship. The Confederate ship is driving upon a lee shore. The rebellion has the heart disease. Home griefs are killing it now. DAVIS is hated, HUNTER feared; LEE distrusted; STEVENS is nowhere; GRANT makes no figure in their quarters.

A submission party is nascent in Richmond. "Whipped seceders" is the editorial designation of the order. It appears to be formidable from the agitation and alarm it occasions, in the DAVIS faction. A revolution in the Capital seems imminent. DAVIS must resign, and wont; LEE must be Dictator, and shan't; STEPHENS, it is like, BARKIS, "is willing," GRANT will have to step in and settle the strife.

The unity of the South, in rebellion, has never been a reality. Loyal speech and action was restrained by iron despotism. The unity of the head conspirators now stands confessed a myth. The traitorous factions are ready to make a poor meal of each other's carcasses. Meanwhile the Yankee cordon tightens, making their room and their entertainment less, without making their agreement or comfort greater, while half their rebellious soldiers are running away, leaving the other half to envy their privilege, if not to follow their example.

On the whole, there is some reason to hope that the decisive and final struggle of the war is now going on at Richmond. How many of the combatants may fall on either side is not worth a conjecture. Quite sure it is, that it will not be sufficient to throw justice in debt.

RAILROAD SAFETY.—A bill is before the Legislature providing for the better security of travelers on our railroads. Owing to the manner of reporting the proceedings, which practically keeps them from the public, little is known of its provisions. We hope, however, that the late accounts have roused the Legislature to action, and that a thorough effort is to be made to afford the traveling public adequate protection.

GUERRILLAS ON THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A TRAIN.—There is a bridge or trestle work on the Nashville Railroad, about two miles below Elizabethtown Wednesday night a lot of guerrillas went to this trestle, and after pulling out a few feet for some distance along the track this side of it, they fastened a number of them in the trestle and set it on fire, secreting themselves in the hollow near by. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning passenger train No. 5 came thundering along at its usual speed, and upon being hailed by the guerrillas, the engineer, Mr. Frank Starling, did not discover the light of the burning trestle until it was too late to check the train. Seeing that he could not escape, his presence of mind prompted him to "set her sides," and, strange as it may seem, yet true, the engine and train rushed over the burning trestle, throwing the cross-ties in every direction, and never stopped until it reached Elizabethtown, where it was discovered that one large cross-tie was fastened between the "cow-catcher" and forward trucks of the engine. The guerrillas, seeing the train would escape them, opened a murderous volley upon it as it was crossing. The balls completely riddled one passenger and express car, and also the tank was shot through in several places. Fortunately no one was hurt, but Mr. Starling, the engineer, the fireman and Mr. John Wilson, all made narrow escapes from being shot. The train arrived here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. It is supposed the bridge was burned down. A freight train was following train No. 5 which has not been heard from. Mr. Starling deserves the highest praise for his conduct on the occasion.—*Louisville Democrat*, 10th.

IMPORTANT TO ENROLLED MEN.—The following order ought to stimulate the efforts of Ward Committees, and especially of enrolled men, to keep their Provost Marshals fully occupied with the examination of records:

"WASHINGTON, March 10, 1865.—*Major J. Hayden, Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. East Div. of Pennsylvania*:—Let it be made a rule in all your districts after this date has been made, and drafted men shall not be called in any district so long as the Board of that district is fully occupied daily in the examination of volunteers.

"Every Board must now be fully occupied in putting men into service one way of the other, until quotas are filled, volunteering having precedence.

(Signed) J. B. FRY,

"Provost Marshal General."

NORTHERN HOLDERS OF SOUTHERN STOCKS.—The Philadelphia *Telegraph* remarks that northern holders of southern stocks will be glad to learn that their investments remain perfectly safe, instead of being consigned to endless confiscation. So certain is this, that certificates of stock are now in preparation, at Charleston, to be forwarded to these holders. We have been shown a memorandum of certain shares held in the Charleston Gas Light Company, dated at the office of that company on the first of the present month. This document is enclosed in an envelope manufactured out of a sort of rice gas bill, dated March 19 1861, and pleasingly suggestive of the economy in the use of the Charleston Gas Light Company. It runs: "That the consumption of gas was rated at twenty dollars per thousand feet. The document, however, derives its intrinsic interest from the fact of the faith it promotes in the safety of northern interest in southern stocks. Under the Union *regime* that is being relinaugurated, shares possessed by northern holders remain perfectly safe.

Personal Liability of Directors.

According to the law of England an action for a false representation contained in a prospectus of a Company is maintainable against a director, although such representation may be susceptible of a meaning in which it would not be false. It is not necessary, in order to maintain such action, that there should have been any direct personal representation made by the defendant to the plaintiff, but it is sufficient if the defendant authorized the circulation of the prospectus to the public, knowing it to contain false statements. The fact that other inducements were held out by other parties, in addition to such false representations, by which the plaintiff was also partially influenced, is, in itself, no defense. It is now some years since the foregoing principles were laid down in the Courts of Law, and many examples have occurred of the effectual application of them to the cases of directors of companies who have allowed their names to figure in prospectuses drawn up in the imaginative spirit which too often presides over this department of literary composition. In actions by shareholders against directors for false representations there are some common features. The directors are almost always men of the highest possible private character, and the undertakings are not usually mere bubbles, but possess considerable elements of success, supposing that money, time, skill, industry and honesty could be bestowed upon them far more plentifully than is usual in the enterprises of Joint-stock companies. Indeed, if these conditions, which may be called ordinary as to the character of the directors and of the scheme, were not fulfilled there would be no complaints of misrepresentation, because not even country clergymen who dabble in shares would be deceived. The art of those persons who may be called professional getters-up of companies is shown in this, that they induce respectable men to do as members of a board what they would not do as individuals.

An example of this course of proceedings not altogether unlike the proceedings in some quarters of this country, in getting up speculating oil companies, has been afforded by the case of *Moore vs. Burke*, which was lately tried before the Court of the Queen's Bench. The action was brought by a shareholder in the Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company against the Directors, to recover damages for alleged false and fraudulent representations contained in the prospectus, whereby the plaintiff was induced to take shares. It appeared that in 1859 a concession was made by the Servian Government to a French company of certain rights for the navigation of the Danube on the Servian side, and this concession has been transferred to the original promoters of the company, among whom were Mr. Burke and a well known wharfinger of London, Mr. Kearns. This last named gentleman had visited the banks of the Danube to satisfy himself by personal examination of the feasibility of the scheme, and his opinion on such a question would command respect. The usual steps were taken to form a company, and in July, 1862, a prospectus was issued bearing the names of the five defendants in the action as directors. A broker named Woods assisted in getting up the Company, and he was also habitually employed by the plaintiff, vicar of a parish in Leicestershire, when he had occasion for a broker's services. Mr. Woods sent the prospectus to the plaintiff. The prospectus stated that the capital was to be £220,000, in 22,000 shares at £10 each, and then followed with this important sentence—"Of the total amount of £220,000 only £50,000 remains to be allotted." Besides the five English directors, there were "directors in Pesth" with Hungarian names difficult to pronounce, and on that account it may be supposed alluring to an English country clergyman disposed to speculate in shares. The prospectus went on to state that the Company was established for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the passenger and goods traffic of the rivers Danube and Save and their tributaries, and further, that the enormous and vastly increasing commerce of the countries bordering thereon, and particularly of Hungary and Servia and the provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Croatia. The Directors were satisfied, after personal investigation, that the establishment of the company was received with favor in those countries, and that extensive commercial support would be derived from them. The prospectus further stated that three steamers and other property connected with the navigation, "exclusive and important privileges" granted by the Servian Government, including a guarantee of £4,000 annual interest for five years, together with land and landing places at the ports on the Danube, and also an extensive coal field and rights connected therewith, had been transferred to the company. Such were the advantages offered by the Anglo-Danubian Navigation Company; but its shares (filling up a month of false pride, vanity, avidence or misdirected industry, and want of determined effort, to overcome difficulties that perpetuate poverty) were only eight hundred and fifty when taken up, including eight hundred by the directors. Mr. Woods stated in his evidence that the company was a failure, and he advised the directors to return the deposits received on shares. He further stated that in operation, popularly called "rigging the market," was resorted to, in order to make it appear that shares in the company were selling at a premium. This matter was collateral to the question raised in the case, and need not be pursued further. It appeared, however, that Mr. Kearns did authorize the purchase of shares in the market, "as he was told it would give confidence." The plaintiff, having received the prospectus, wrote to Mr. Woods, asking him if he recommended him to purchase Anglo-Danubian shares, and if there would be a dividend upon the first year. In reply to a communication of the nature of all oil companies that persons who take shares in them expect a dividend in the first year, Mr. Woods answered that the Anglo-Danubian Company, was brought out by men of great respectability, and he had no doubt as to its success; and "perhaps", he added, "I may be able to get you a few shares." Considering that there were at the time at least 14,000 shares undisposed of, Mr. Woods is certainly not chargeable with holding out to his clerical client false inducements in regard to the impossibility of getting shares. On the 11th of August, 1862, the plaintiff applied for fifty shares, and paid the deposit of £5. He afterwards paid £75 for calls, and he sought by his action to recover these two sums.

The declaration alleged that all the material statements of the prospectus were false; but this was, as stated in Court, felt very far short of this. Indeed, the only serious question was, were the defendants was the statement that of the total capital of £220,000 only £150,000 "remained to be allotted." Any person reading this statement, and having no other knowledge than the prospectus conveyed, would be likely to draw the inference that £70,000 of the capital had already been allotted to subscribers, whereas the fact was that shares to that amount had been appropriated to the French Company in consideration of the transfer of the concession. Here, therefore, was an ambiguity of language calculated to deceive. But as to the other parts of the prospectus, its substantial truth was fully proved. The Jury, in the course of the trial, expressed their opinion that there were sufficient grounds for the foundation of the Company; and indeed if would not be surprising if these proceedings should prove a useful advertisement for Mr. Kearn's project, and occasion something like a rush of the public to invest its money in opening the navigation of the Danube and its tributaries, and developing the resources of the countries through which that noble river flows. Mr. Burke and Mr. Kearns had given the best possible proof of their confidence in the undertaking by putting £20,000 of their own money in it, and, further, they had offered to return to dissatisfied shareholders the money they had paid, but the offer was coupled with some conditions which gave the plaintiff a pretext for declining it. As regards the defendants other than Mr. Burke and Mr. Kearns, they had come into the direction about or after the time of the issue of the prospectus, they knew nothing of the matters stated in it, and trusted to the careful examination which Mr. Kearns had made into a subject of which he was particularly well qualified to judge. Against these defendants, therefore it was impossible to sustain a charge of fraud; and, as regards the two principal Directors, the only matter of any moment was the statement as to the amount of shares allotted. It can scarcely be supposed, however, that this statement contributed much towards inducing the plaintiff to take shares. To a considerable extent, the plaintiff's case failed; and, besides, it looked very much like what is called an attorney's action, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Promotions in Pennsylvania Regiments.

The following promotions have taken place in the Pennsylvania regiments since the first of the present month:

57th Regiment—George Zinn, Colonel.
59th Regiment—John H. Kline, 2d Lieut.
81st Regiment—Samuel Miller, 1st Lieut.
97th Regiment—John Wainwright, Lieut Col; W H Martin, Major; L E Hampton, Capt; D Bowman, 1st Lieut; Thomas Boulton, 2d Lieut; W Taylor, Capt; L P Maher, Capt; W S Woodman, Capt; R L Black, 1st Lieut; D S Hamey, 1st Lieut; G W Able, 1st Lieut; J Hamilton, 1st Lieut; J Wilson, 1st Lieut; W N Sullivan, 1st Lieut; J W Brooks, 2d Lieut; M Browns, 2d Lieut.
190th Regiment—W H Rollings 2d Lieut; W H Grimson, 2d Lieut; R J Monthill, 2d Lieut; W H Corman, 2d Lieut.
107th Regiment—O P Starr, Capt.
109th Regiment—F Hoffman, Capt.
126th Regiment—S H Rimmelright, Capt; J A Hauck, 1st Lieut; R W Topping, 1st Lieut.
131st Regiment—S H Martin, Capt; Chas. McKnight, Provost Marshal.
138th Regiment—Jas F. Weaver, Major; W D Harper, Capt; J C McCarthy, Capt; J A Sanderson, 1st Lieut; Lieut Colonel Lowry.
5th Cavalry—R N West, Colonel; J E Bagley, Adjutant; Jacob Wolf, Captain; W H Snaff, Capt; F Hoffman, 1st Lieut; R B Wilson, 1st Lieut; J Anderson, 1st Lieut; H Forit, 1st Lieut; F Kleinz, 2d Lieut; J C Gaber, 2d Lieutenant; J H Tibbing, 2d Lieut; M V Smith, 2d Lieut.
4th Cavalry—R J Phipps, Major; Wm Hyndman, Captain; J Hyndman, Captain; J Hyndman, Captain; J C Mows, Capt; A Nellis, Capt; S B M King, Capt; F R Atwell, 1st Lieut; W K Swilan, 1st Lieut; A J Leroy, 1st Lieut; E Nugent, 1st Lieut; D W Cleale, 2d Lieut; J A Witon, 2d Lieut; P Burk, 2d Lieut; A Martin, 2d Lieut; S Groves, 2d Lieut.
6th Cavalry—D M Lawry, Capt; J M Bell, Capt; T Marks, Capt; Jno Lawton, 1st Lieut; D Caldwell, 1st Lieut; J Lakey, 1st Lieut; H N Baker, 2d Lieut; J Hoffman, 2d Lieut.
4th Cavalry—Chas Vernon, 1st Lieut.
20th Cavalry—Samuel Comfort, Major; S S Eloy, Capt; T A Davis, Adjt; H Lose, 1st Lieutenant.
15th Cavalry—H D Frazier, 1st Lieut;
16th Regt—D W Bruce, 2d Lieut;
Independent Battery—F L Atmen, 1st Lieut; G Richie, 1st Lieut; F H Shoras, 2d Lieut; F A Merrick, 2d Lieut.

Personal.

John Thompson, Esq., late sheriff of Philadelphia, died in that city on Saturday morning. Mr. Thompson was a native of Philadelphia, and a printer by profession.

John D. Fox, father of the spirit rapping Fox girls, lately died in Wayne county, New York, aged seventy-six. Mr. Fox was never carried away by spiritualism, but lived and died a devout Methodist.

General Schenck, in the course of his remarks on the enrollment bill, stated that under the present construction of the commutation law, General Halleck receives $2,100 per year more than General Sheridan, who is constantly in the field.

John Brown's daughter is teaching little negroes in Gov. Wise's house.

P. M. Rexror, Esq., a well known dry goods merchant, of Philadelphia, has failed. The enormous fall in cotton goods is the cause.

WHY THEY DESERT.—A gentleman who has had a conversation with many of the large number of deserters from Lee's army recently brought to Washington, says they desert not simply from discouragement, but because they are disgusted with their leaders and their cause, having by contact with Union soldiers learned the true nature of the struggle. In Pickett's division, north of the James river, 160 men recently deserted from a brigade only 1200 strong in a stretch of eight miles. Those who will not desert themselves will not prevent others from deserting. The rebel soldiers were much discouraged by the failure of the peace mission, and thought the terms offered by President Lincoln were good enough for them. Their rations do not average over a pint of meat and a quarter pound of pork per day. The writer was astonished at the intelligence of the deserters, and sees in their present ideas an assurance of re-union which no power on earth can break.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Victor Hugo has written a letter having England to abolish capital punishment. He says: "She can do so. She has only to take this one step—abolish the punishment of death. This greatact is worthy of a great nation. To invite her to it. The punishment of death has lately been abolished in several of the Republics of North and South America. It is about being abolished—if it has not already been—in Italy, in Portugal, in Roumania, and in Greece. Belgium will follow before long before she follows these noble examples. It would be admirable for England to take the same initiative, and show by the suppression of the scaffold, that the land of liberty is also the land of humanity."

There are now fou- medical colleges for women in operation, hav- ing been opened in Boston in 1848, in New York in 1858, in Philadelphia in 1850, in Cincinnati in 1852, and in London in 18-.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTHY TONE OF OIL STOCKS.

Activity in Venango County.

OIL DISCOVERED IN MASSILLON.

PROSPECTS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

In view of the probable great success of the present oil campaign, the stocks of the various companies are beginning to improve both on 'Change and abroad. During the winter, and while operations in the oil regions were necessarily suspended, the stock of many good companies scarcely possessed a nominal value in the market; but as active and vigorous operations for the development of known oil regions have been commenced, those stocks which have languished for months past are beginning to revive. The disposition to speculate in stocks is not so general as it was a few months ago, for the reason that those who are able to command a small sum of money have formed small companies, bought or leased an acre of oil territory, and are proceeding to develop it, relying upon the product of their wells for a return for their investment rather than on the uncertain fluctuations of the Oil Stock Exchange.

The stock of many companies, which sold a few weeks ago greatly below their par value, have since then almost doubled in price. This improvement is chiefly attributable to the character of the men managing the affairs of these companies. On the first introduction of this important branch of trade to the public, but few energetic men were found willing to enter the business. Many viewed the discovery of oil much as they would another *mare mulicaulis*, and held aloof from embarking in the traffic, until their more enterprising neighbors gave evidence of its importance and value by their suddenly becoming wealthy. Things have changed, however, and now our shrewdest and most successful merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen generally, have invested largely in the oil trade. But while there is every inclination to promote new oil enterprises, and there seems to be no abatement in amount of money, our people are shrewd enough to discriminate between that which has some promise of success and that which exists only on the parchment upon which it is presented.

Venango County Oil Regions.

Our intelligence from Oil Creek and adjacent tributaries is to the effect that the rush for available territory still continues, with an inclination on the part of speculators to extend their operations to lands not yet developed. The line of speculation has set in on French creek, where lands are changing hands at fair prices.

The recent strike below Franklin was made by Mr. John Lee, by whose name the well is known. It is reported to have flowed ten gallons of oil in a minute, which gushes in round numbers a three hundred barrel well.

A reliable gentleman just returned from the Venango oil regions informs us that the well recently struck on the Dempsey farm, Cherry Tree Run, is actually yielding one hundred barrels per day. The Pierson farm, owned by the Western Pennsylvania Oil Company, is situated one mile and a half from this well, and operations there are being pushed with energy. The company is vigorously at work, under good management, and big results are anticipated.

Indiana County.

It is stated that the Union Oil Company of West Lebanon are pushing ahead with great vigor, and their well is already over seventy feet in depth, and the enterprise will be prosecuted with vigor.

Ohio Oil Items.

From Marietta we learn that the preparations for boring are immense, and a plentiful number of "strikes" are anticipated. A New York company has re-sold the Ebert oil property, on Federal Creek—which it purchased of Mr. Ebert, of Zanesville, for $40,000—at $200,000, realizing a nice profit. The "Ohio Valley Petroleum Company" is the name of a New York company which is operating on one hundred acres of land on Little Muskingum, and reaching the properties of the Tack and the Hanson companies.

The Warren *Chronicle* tells of a man in that place who has sold one-eighth interest in an oil purchase that he had much confidence in that he wanted to increase it to one-twelfth.

[*Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.*]

Great excitement now prevails in Massillon and vicinity on the oil question originating from the singular circumstance of a spring breaking out about one half mile west of town, some ten days ago, which has since been constantly running off water highly charged with petroleum. There can be no doubt of the existence of oil, as it has been found in three wells within ten days by hundreds of persons, many of whom have taken away samples of the oil, which proves to be as pure as any yet discovered, and what is still more strange, divers other springs have broken out in the same vicinity, all charged with petroleum. It is also said that indications of oil can be found on the farms of Dr. Jones and on lands of Doctor Stees, adjoining the fair grounds, are strong and unmistakeable. It is also said that a well now being bored for salt at Massillon be true, it certainly should command the immediate attention of the "oil fiends" of Pittsburgh and Titusville, as already there. Some from Chicago were here yesterday and some have arrived from the east this morning. Indeed, the great tendency to excitation in oil stricken and the public have some exaggeration in what is said of the Massillon deposit. Yet, that there is oil here there can be no doubt, and the only question is as to the quantity. It may be that this will prove to be the great oil basin of Ohio, and again the present inflated value of property will prove to be only of the surface. The problem will soon be solved by the auger. J. M.

The West Virginia Regions.

The oil excitement in Wetzel County, notwithstanding the draft is about to take place there, is represented to be on the increase, and lands in that county, which a few months ago could have been purchased for two or three dollars, are now selling at from fifteen to one hundred dollars per acre. Boring is rapidly progressing on Fishing Creek, with the usual indications of success," but as yet no paying well has been struck in the county. Land speculation rages high on Proctor Creek, a small stream emptying into Fishing Creek. Ownership, in Wetzel County, and boring has also commenced along the creek. A company is being formed in Wheeling for the purpose of boring for oil on the farm of Mr. Graham, on the left fork of Proctor Creek.

General Oil Items.

Within the past week there have been twenty oil companies organized, representing a capital of $12,610,000, or 3,031,200 shares, as follows:

	Capital.	Shares.
Greasy Creek Oil Mining, Manufacturing, Lumber and Transportation Company	$5,000,000	100,000
Great National Oil Co	1,200,000	1,200
Great Republic M. Oil Co	700,000	350,000
Great Western Oil Co	600,000	120,000
Ellis Lubricating Oil Co	500,000	100,000
Scott Farm Oil Co	500,000	100,000
Bell Farm Petroleum and Coal Co	500,000	200,000
Cherry Run Oil Co, No 2	500,000	100,000
Rosewell Oil Co	600,000	120,000
Ellis Lubricating Oil Co	500,000	100,000
Bell Farm Petroleum and Coal Co	500,000	200,000
Cherry Run Oil Co, No 2	500,000	100,000
Diamond	500,000	100,000
Public Petroleum Co	400,000	100,000
Vinton Lubricating Oil Co	250,000	250,000
Schiller Oil Co	250,000	100,000
People's Equitable Oil Co	250,000	250,000
Cherry Run and West Alexandria Oil Co	250,000	250,000
Centreville and Oil Creek Pet Co	200,000	100,000
Philadelphia and Duck Creek Oil Co	200,000	100,000
Standing Stone Oil and Mining Co	200,000	200,000
Citizens Oil Co	200,000	200,000
Citizens Turkey Run Oil Co	160,000	160,000
Mount Vernon Lumber and Coal Co	150,000	150,000
Total (20 companies)	$12,610,000	3,031,200

The aggregate capital paid in, and still open for subscriptions, of the several oil companies whose certificates are on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y., amounts to $350,000,000. This immense withdrawal of capital from legitimate trade, for New York, is only a sample of what is occurring all over the country.

In addition to the presence of Gas Springs, so well known in this vicinity, says the *Censor*, of Fredonia, N. Y., there is now more tangible evidence afforded of the existence of petroleum here, in its development upon the surface. A spring in the cellar of Mr. C. H. Van Wye, who lives close by Main street bridge, on the west side of the Canadawa, bears upon its surface a greasy scum, which, upon examination by those versed in oil indications, proves to be the genuine petroleum.

Of oil affairs in Canada, the Toronto *Globe* says: In a state of comparatively slow progress, our Canadian oil men have been taken up on the shoulders of the rushing crowd of American petroleum seekers, and carried away boldly. Their lands, wells and refineries have been bought up at high prices. Enniskillen is filled with Yankees, calculating, guessing and laying down their greenbacks with a profusion which astonishes our quiet people. The banks of the Thames at Bothwell and around it are crowded with them, all eager for wells in operation, but failing that, content with near neighborhood and a "fair show" for oil. A good many of these people have little money, and are merely looking for claims to sell again, but there can be no doubt that very large amounts of American and English capital have come, and will yet come into the country to pay for lands, to sink wells and to establish refineries. We cannot as yet estimate the amount, but it will be some millions of dollars.

The Canadian *Trade Review* says that Hon. George Brown has sold his interest in oil producing land at Bothwell for $280,000 in gold. The purchasers are two or three New York Petroleum companies, all of whom commence operations immediately.

General Intelligence.

The subject of erecting a new and spacious hotel in Boston is at present exciting the attention of the business men of that city, the present hotel accommodations being insufficient.

The grand jury of Monroe county, New York, have indicted ten coal merchants of Rochester for conspiracy, together with other parties residing abroad. They are charged with conspiring to charge exorbitant prices for coal.

One of the features of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in New York will be a parade of the Fenian Brotherhood, who will move in solid column in the procession.

The Levant *Herald* announces that Pir Mehemet Pasha, the only negro Admiral in the Turkish service died, a few days ago at Eyoub, at the advanced age of 92. The sable veteran was the father of Mehemet Pasha, commander of the troops composing the garrison of Pera.

Governor Brough, of Ohio, in his late message, states: "It is estimated that the number of men who fled from this State as the recent draft approached, and during its execution, exceeded twenty thousand." To such an extent has this emigration gone, that in some cases there were not men enough left in the townships to fill the quotas."

A company to cultivate cotton in the vicinity of Hilton Head has been formed in Massachusetts. The capital stock of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, fifteen thousand acres of land have been purchased, and the culture and manufacture of cotton are to begin on a large scale. The company will plant eight hundred acres of cotton the present season.

There is quite a movement just now among the people of Scotland for the introduction of organs into the churches. Heretofore they have opposed the use of the organ in church worship. A recent writer from Germany says that an opposite movement is on foot in that country. The Germans, who must be allowed to be good judges in such matters, prefer the united outpouring of the human voice without the organ.

The New Yorkers have three railway projects under consideration—underground, overground and in the air. One proposition is to run a railroad along Broadway; another is to run it under the street through a tunnel, and the third is to build it above the sidewalks, on a level with the second-story floors.

After the inauguration ceremonies were concluded at Washington on the 4th of March, and the procession was on its way back to the Communion altars, and, what is considered worse, the sacred wafers were broken and scattered in the mêlée with almost transparent clearness. The moon was clear and bright, while the sun sent forth his genial rays with all the effulgence of a spring day. These signs in the heavens were interpreted as omens of good things to come.

Mrs. Warren Potter, of Greenfield, Mass., who has been in a condition resembling sleep for eighteen weeks, awoke a few days ago. She states that it was the will of God that she should go into that state, and that on Thursday He revealed it as His will that she should awake, and she awoke. She also states that she has known all that has been said and occurred in her presence during the whole time. Some pretty severe experiments have been used to bring her to consciousness, by electricity and other agencies, but she has without them all.

Quacks, quarrymen, spiritualists, and others, have visited her during the time. Her disease has proved to be a species of religious insanity, well known to medical men as appearing to persons in her state of health. She concluded that she had waked up too quick, and went to sleep again.

A letter writer in Russia has been visiting the academies for the training of the clergy of the Greek Church. He says: "I have found great progress is being made in a high and liberal course of study, comprising four years in the academy and six years in the seminary. None of these institutions are called theological, but they receive an equally liberal training. These academies, however, are only for a select body of the clergy. The majority of the parish priests are educated at seminaries, where the education is poor indeed."

The Mormons have commenced cutting a canal of a magnitude far exceeding anything of the kind ever undertaken in the Territory before, for the two-fold purpose of irrigation and navigation. Starting from near the boundaries of Utah and the settlements, it will wind its way along the eastern side of the valley, watering the land on its course, including a very considerable tract of land unbroken, and reaching Lemhills in the city a short distance south and west of where the artesian well is being sunk. Its entire length being over thirty-two miles.

Paroled prisoners are arriving daily at Annapolis from rebel prisons. They are in the most terrible condition. In addition to their sufferings from starvation, many of the poor fellows are without coats or jackets, without hats, and hundreds without boots, shoes, or stockings. Several had their sore and blood-stained feet wrapped up in rags to protect them from the weather.

The Lenten Season.

At the opening of each morning prayer, our congregations say, in the *Venite* (Latin for "Come,") "Oh, come, let us worship, and fall down, and kneel before the Lord our Maker." Havins said this, what should they do when they confess and pray to God? Sit still, stand, lean, stoop, lounge, or look about? Are they not right when they fall down and kneel? For it is written: As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and every tongue shall confess to God."—Rom. xiv, ii.) Besides, is there not a real fitness, and a sense of natural inherent correspondence between that bodily attitude and the humility and adoration of a penitent, reverential, supplicating mind?

GEORGE HERBERT WRITES:

"Welcome, dear *Feast* of Lent!"

There is a profound meaning in this spiritual paradox. As the Christian life grows in maturity and power, the hardest duties become delightful. Crosses are borne with cheerful gratitude. The soul rejoices in sacrifice when using it into closer sympathy with Christ. The Fast is turned into a "Feast," and is "welcome." Besides, earnest, religious minds find opportunities and helps for retirement from the care and confusion of society, a relief and a privilege.

When the Commissioners of the Convocation of the Church of England, in 1548, had completed the Prayer Book of Edward VI., which is the basis of our own, they, in defining its ancient and primitive liturgies, from breviaries, and rituals, and writings of the Fathers "what, or how very little comparatively to the doctrine of Scripture and the worship of the early Christian Churches," and sitting out many erroneous and strange observances that in the Papal pretensions had raised in after the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy of both the two provinces of York and Canterbury had given their revision and approval, and after them the Bishops who were martyrs and confessors, after faithful patience, lending had stamped their bright sanction upon the work, and the Lords and the three Estates in Parliament declared their conviction, that it was through them concluded and established by King Edward the Sixth." They knew whereof they affirmed. That reverent acknowledgment has been ratified by the unanimity which this blessed service has diffused through these three hundred years. As it has borne its perpetual testimony to the presence and power of the Paraclete, so the daily demonstration of the Spirit in its forms accompanied its circulation, and made it, day and night, by its voice and its vigils, the instrument of the church's conversation with Heaven.

Critics in oratory have counted it one of the sublimest conceptions of a modern master of their art, that he pictured, at a single stroke, the world encompassing energy of the Empire of Great Britain, "girdling the drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." But how much loftier in sublimity, and how much grander a monument of national greatness than any military signal of the power which destroys men's lives, is this simple fact: as the earth's shadow has kept sweeping slowly round the globe, "along the two advancing lines of twilight and dawn," wherever the English tongue is spoken, the daily sacrifice of our morning and evening prayer has "bowed down upon their knees" so that perhaps there has not been an hour of day or night, since that month of May, in the second year of Edward's reign, when, from some high temple, or lowly chapel, or family group, or chamber of sickness, or dying bed, or closet where door was shut, these immortal confessions, supplications and praises have not been ascending!

WE LAY THIS CORNER-STONE with willing hands and ardent hearts, because we know that the edifice here to be erected is not to be a lecture room for moral essays, or a forum for political appeals, or a lyceum for scientific discussions, but a TEMPLE OF CHRIST,—a house where He is to be honored and glorified as God, where men are to be taught all they need to know of the Gospel with a distinctness and emphasis which shall be no uncertain sound in the ear of any; nowhere, we trust, shall the voice of His Word will be not only regularly read, but devoutly honored as a revelation of Almighty God, alike the infallible rule of faith and the unvarying law of life;—where the depravity of man, the divinity of Jesus, the efficacy of his atonement, and the conditions of salvation by all plainly set forth, in connection with such a provision for the right use of the means of grace as will afford to all the aid which they need in making their "calling and election sure."—*Randa.*

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday last, a tragedy was enacted at Wye Farm, Queen Anne county, Maryland, which involves the name of one of the oldest families in that State. The facts in full are these:—John B. Paca, one of the wealthiest farmers in Maryland, and extensively known as a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, with his three sons, all young men grown, John, Paul Jones and Thigiman, went to an adjoining farm, to which the father laid claim as part owner, and after some altercation, being armed with double-barreled shot-guns, fired at and instantly killed Alfred Jones and young John B. Paca, the former an uncle of the latter, and the latter also nephew and cousin of the murderers. The farm in dispute had been confiscated because the deceased Paca had been in the rebel army, and purchased by Colonel Paca. He ordered the deceased and uncle to leave it, which they refused doing, and hence the tragedy. Col. Paca and his two sons were arrested, and are now in Centreville jail awaiting trial.

Arrival of Released Prisoners Belonging to Pennsylvania Regiments.

The United States transport General Sedgwick, which arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, on Wednesday last, brought eight hundred exchanged Union prisoners, principally officers, among whom were the following belonging to Western Pennsylvania regiments:

Capt James Sheafer, 101st Pa.
Lieut E J Weeks, 67th Pa.
Lieut Jacob Barrow, 148th Pa.
Lieut B F Harrington, 18th Pa cavalry.
Adjt Guy Bryan, 15th Pa cavalry.
Lieut L D Leeley, 45th Pa.
Capt M L Clark, 101st Pa.
Capt E J Pennybacker, 18th Pa cavalry.
Lieut Wm Hewitt, 105th Pa.
Lieut Wm Heffner, 67th Pa.
Lieut L H Fortescue, 59th Pa.
Lieut H Morningstar, 87th Pa.
Lieut W H Diffenbaul, 7th Pa Reserves,
Capt J A Barrett, 7th Pa Reserves.
Capt P Marsh, 67th Pa.
Lieut G W Simpson, 67th Pa.
Lieut Joe Smith, 67th Pa.
Lieut B D McKay, 18th Pa cavalry.
Capt A Camphor, 101st Pa.
Lieut J Mayhew, 148th Pa.
Lieut Thos H Heppard, 101st Pa.
Lieut Harry Wilson, 18th Pa cavalry,
Adjt J H Longenecker, 101st Pa.
Lieut Wm Bonner, 101st Pa.
Lieut S D Burns, 103d Pa.
Lieut J H Chambers, 123d Pa.
Lieut James E Kirk, 101st Pa.
Capt R J Millard, 2d Pa H A.
Lieut P O Connell, 55th Pa.
Lieut W B Cook, 140 Pa.
Lieut J F Warrick, 101st Pa.
Lieut J L Leslie, 18th Pa.
Lieut J C Cochran, 101st Pa.
Lieut Waldo C Van,

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

For the Daily Commercial.

The Dead Soldiers of the Union Army

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

They'll come no more! They'll come no more!
Those heroes, when the war is o'er;
The smile, no longer light their eyes;
No more the latch for them will rise;
Nor dogs, that hear the threshold wait,
Bark to their rattle at the gate,
No light shall o'er the waters come,
To hear them to a cottage home,
Each golden dream of life is o'er;
They'll come no more! They'll come no more!

They'll come no more! They'll come no more!
Those heroes, when the war is o'er.
The mother's form—the wife's pale face—
Will in her again, knew their embrace;
Nor fathers clasp them by the hand,
Nor little brothers round them stand;
Nor they, to whom they breathed farewell
With meaning sighs could only tell,
Receive their kisses at the door—
They'll come no more! They'll come no more!

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville R R. Company.

Meeting of Merchants and Business Men

Spirited Discussions.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the merchants and business men of this city was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action relative to the restoration to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of the franchises taken from it by the last Legislature. A large number of gentlemen were in attendance, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

On motion of Alexander M. Watson, Esq., Mr. Abraham Garrison was called to the chair, and the representatives of the press present designated as secretaries.

The call for the meeting was then read, after which, Mr. Wm. S. Bissell presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were submitted to the meeting:

WHEREAS, There is now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a bill to restore to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company the right to extend the road beyond Connellsville; and whereas, the sentiments of the business men of Pittsburgh, on this subject, are and of right ought to be influential with all right-minded legislators, therefore, be it resolved,

1st. That the immediate completion of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad to Cumberland is of paramount importance, because the present and only Eastern outlet of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is entirely unable to afford adequate accommodations to shippers; because no great producing community should depend upon a single corporation, whose means of transportation, however great, are constantly liable to at least temporary interruptions, and because by the connection with Baltimore, a market will be afforded from which the products of Western Pennsylvania are now virtually excluded.

2d. That the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, taking away from the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company all right to complete its road, was extremely impolitic, and eminently unjust to the cities of Baltimore and Pittsburgh, whose resources have been contributed in the expectation of establishing a great public work of importance to the entire nation.

3d. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the speediest and most certain means of securing the completion of the Connellsville road, will be for the Legislature to restore to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company the powers of which they were deprived at the last session.

4th. That the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh have entire confidence in the present administration of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and in its desire and ability to forthwith complete this important thoroughfare, if only the legal obstacles be removed.

5th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators and Representatives of Allegheny county.

Mr. Bissell moved the adoption of the resolutions, and the Chairman was about putting the question when Mr. James Park, Jr., said he hoped the meeting would not take hasty action in the matter. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and had discovered at the second meeting of the Board, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would never, so long as it was in their power, permit the connection to be made. The road would have been completed to-day, if the Baltimore and Ohio road had been honest in their offer to aid the enterprise. He had seen enough to be convinced that they did not wish to see it built.

Mr. W. O. Hugart, President of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, took it for granted that there was no person in the meeting who believed that the bill had passed the last Legislature by fair means. The gentleman then gave a history of the road from 1852, when the charter was granted, until the present time. He had visited Harrisburg, and after a conference with Senators and Representatives had been promised a sufficiency of votes to regain the charter. He was a Pittsburgher—his interests were identified with the city, and any provision he merely desired to see inserted he would cheerfully acquiesce in; he did not defend the action of the Baltimore & Ohio road, as his interests and feelings were separate from it. There must be another outlet from the city. The facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad are not sufficient to transport the freight brought to it by the Fort Wayne road, much less the increasing river trade. He hoped some definite action would be arrived at by the meeting.

Dr. E. D. Gazzam stated that he had received a letter, for the year 1815, from General William Robinson, Jr., the first President of the Connellsville road, and took the liberty of old man in reading it as an introduction to the rising generation. The speaker was the pioneer in the organization of the road, and was asked for a respectful hearing. The letter, which was an acknowledgement of the gentleman's services, was then read.

Mr. Park said that if his remarks had been construed so as to reflect against the present management of the Connellsville Railroad, he wishes to disabuse the minds of those present of the impression. The Baltimore and Ohio road had tied the hands of the Board of which he was a member, and they were unable to act. A proviso should be inserted in the charter that when the road was built there should be no discrimination against the interests of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bissell stated that as the majority of the Board would always be Pennsylvanians, the provision would, in his opinion, be unnecessary.

A. M. Watson, Esq., said that the railroad system of Pittsburgh had been laboring for many years under a direct taxation, and the only way to be relieved of it was to get another direct route to the east. Many thought (if any) to be paid, and let every man with a dollar's worth of interest in the city do his part. Is there any assurance that the Connellsville Road will ever be built by either of the other lines?

Mr. Park said he would give his personal guarantee, if it would be taken, that if the road could be organized from the Pittsburgh & Baltimore & Ohio Company that it would be built in three years.

The speaker did not care who built the road, so that it was completed. He did not think it was a slander on the Legislature to say that the Pennsylvania Railroad could use it at their pleasure. That road had a power which could not be withstood, and the only way to get ahead of it was to meet it at its own game. He had no feeling in the matter, but spoke as he believed. The interests of Pittsburgh, if properly represented, could alone build the road. Then commissioners would come to us again, and the wooden fence which has divided the State for years would be removed. He would be glad to know if there was any possibility of the road being built.

Gen. Geo. W. Cass stated that he had come to the meeting for a practical purpose—to endeavor to have the road built. The resolutions will have no other effect than to show our representatives at Harrisburg the opinions of the citizens of Pittsburgh—an opinion with which they had already been made acquainted. The controversy between the two companies is as likely to last ten years as any other period. We must get rid of this controversy, which had been created for the purpose of amusing Pittsburgh, and not to build the road. The General then submitted the following offer to the meeting:

"Messrs. George W. Cass and Springer Harbaugh agree, with their associates, to lease the Connellsville Road and franchise of the company, and build and equip a road from Connellsville to Cumberland, so as to form an efficient through line from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, so far as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will permit."

Mr. Watson thought this offer made no change in the prospects of the road. It appeared to him to be "hawk or buzzard!" (Laughter.)

General Cass said he made the offer as an individual, and that it was not a proposition from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, of which he was President. The offer was made in good faith, and he would be willing to take any man into partnership who would subscribe to the stock.

A voice—"What about the franchise?"

Gen. Cass—"Never mind the franchise; I will secure that."

Mr. Hugart stated that this action was foreign to the call for the meeting. He would submit the proposal of Messrs. Cass and Harbaugh to the Board of Directors of the Connellsville Road at their next meeting, for their action, and in the meantime hoped that the business for which the meeting had been convened would be proceeded with.

Dr. Gazzam then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That as soon as the late Act of Assembly repealing the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company is repealed, the proposition of Messrs. Cass and Harbaugh be recommended to the careful consideration of the Company.

Loud calls were made for the question on the passage of the resolutions, during which Dr. Gazzam withdrew his resignation.

The question was then put, when the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice. The meeting then adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DISAGREEABLE appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
13 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-1y

RED HOOK
PETROLEUM STORES
AND BONDED WAREHOUSE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Crude and Refined Petroleum, Naptha, Benzine and Residuum,

RECEIVED ON STORAGE, OR ON COMMISSION, BY

F. W. GREEN & CO.

Office, 74 and 76 Wall Street, New York.

FRED'K W. GREEN, H. M. MCCORKLE, Prop'rs

REFERENCE:

New York—Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., Root & Rust. J. P. Harley, Esq. *Philadelphia*—Messrs. Leech & Co., Hugh Craig & Co. *Pittsburgh*—Wm. Thaw, Esq., John Watt, Esq., D. A. Stewart, Esq., J. J. Houston, Esq.

The Red Hook Petroleum Stores and Bonded Warehouse

Are situated on the Bay, at Red Hook Point, which is one of the most accessible points for storage of PETROLEUM near New York, being only twenty minutes from Wall street, by ferry and cars.

We have a water front of four hundred and fifty feet with twenty-two feet depth of water at low tide. The slip being protected by a BREAK WATER, vessels can at all times load or unload without risk to vessels or oil. The Stores being only twenty feet from the dock, the oil requires but little handling.

All Oil by the UNION LINE is landed on our dock; also by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, if so consigned.

Insurance can be written at the lowest market rates.

Oil consigned to us will be stored at low rates, and guaranteed good care and attention. fe27-tf

SOMETHING NEW.

Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order,

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily undertake it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETERS and THERMOMETERS known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11-1

FOR SALE—

The subscriber, acting Executor of Dr. PETER SHOENBERGER, deceased, offers at private sale the property known as the "Lockport Furnace property," situate at Lockport, in the county of Westmoreland, and 55 lbs of Pennsylvania containing about one hundred and thirty acres of land on which stand the old Furnace Stack, a coal house, several tenant houses and a barn, now in the possession of Samuel Baker. The land is bounded on one side, by the Conemaugh river. About the one third of it is river bottom and the residue hill land. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville road passing about midway through it. There are veins of stone coal and iron ore upon it, which have been worked, and there is strong reason to believe that there is a deposit of oil under its surface, which can be reached at no unreasonable depth. An old well was bored for saltwater many years ago, and there is a tradition, that in boring it, an unusually thick lower vein of stone coal was passed through, and that at the greatest depth an abundance of gas escaped from the opening. It is not now susceptible of proof that this well or saltenterprise was abandoned, but there is a probability that it was the odors of oil that caused it to be abandoned, as that day being regarded as a draw back upon the value of the salt well. About two miles further West, in cutting the roadway of the Penna. railroad, out of the side hill, skirting the Conemaugh river, a stratum of rock, said to be fifteen feet in thickness, was exposed, which, when broken, emits the odor of petroleum in a high degree. The geological formation of the country in that neighborhood would indicate that the same rock ought to be found at some distance under the surface at Lockport, which is situated in a basin formed by the Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, in which basin, oil deposits ought to be found. As before said in this article, a valuable vein of fire clay is also found on this property. Whilst millions of dollars are being invested in supposed oil and other mineral lands at remote points from railroads or other avenues of transportation, here is a property, on the very track of the Pennsylvania railroad, which presents much stronger indusements for investment on the hypothesis which has carried so much capital into remote localities. I invite the attention of capitalists, and especially of oil operators, to this property.

JOHN G. MILES,
Executor of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, deceased.
Huntingdon, January 12, 1865. jan14-3mw-2m

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Iron Works, Mineral Lands, &c.,

AT WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

Pursuant to the deed from Joseph Whitaker, George P. Whitaker, Joseph Condon, and their wives, to the undersigned Trustees, dated the sixteenth day of January, 1865, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Ohio county, West Virginia, we will on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of March, 1865, sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House of said county, commencing the sale at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, viz:

First. A tract of land, containing, by survey, forty-two acres, more or less, with roads and three parcels, situated in Ohio county, in and near the city of Wheeling, bounded as described in said deed, being the tract on which is erected the Iron Mill and establishment, commonly known as the Crescent Iron Works, with the buildings, fixtures engines, machinery, rolls, lathes, tools, implements and equipments pertaining to the said works. These works are well arranged with boiling and heating furnaces, two powerful engines, with the usual trains of rolls and fixtures complete for the manufacture of Nail-rods and Sheet Iron, having a productive capacity of 250 to 275 tons of nails and 200 to 300 tons of sheet iron per week. Also, the coal and other minerals, and the right to take and carry away the same, in, or under the above mentioned tract, and another tract adjoining the same, containing eighty acres, one rood and thirty-three perches, bounded as described in said deed. Said coal lies contiguous to said iron works, and can be transferred to the mills of the furnaces without rehandling. Also, the portions specified in said deed of the lots numbered two hundred and forty-two and two hundred and forty-three, situated on Eoff street, between Second and Third streets, in said city.

Second. We offer at private sale in parcels to suit purchasers, the tract before mentioned, as will offer at public sale at the same time and place, ten thousand acres, more or less, of land, described in said deed, lying on the waters of Fish and Fishing creek, in Wetzel county, West Virginia, said land is supposed to lie within the oil region of West Virginia, is heavily timbered, known to be rich in iron ore and other minerals, and is well worthy the attention of those seeking investment. A plat of the land with a full description, can be seen at the office of Wm. F. Peterson, Esq., in the city of Wheeling.

Terms of Sale. The purchaser to pay not less than one-third of the purchase money in hand, but to have the option of paying a greater portion or the whole thereof in hand. The remainder (if any) to be paid in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security therefor to the satisfaction of the undersigned Trustees, and also securing the same by deed of trust on the property sold to him.

Possession of the Iron Works, with the tract of land, personal property, and privileges, and parts of said lots 242 and 243, firstly above described, will be given on the second day of April, 1865.

JOHN W. GILL,
GEO. W. WHITAKER,
CRISPIN OGLEBAY,
NELSON E. WHITAKER,
C. D. HUBBARD,
Trustees.

fe4-2taw-4s

FOR SALE—

In the borough of New Brighton, within five minutes walk of railroad station, an

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

designed by G. Vaux, architect, of New York, containing 13 rooms, (finished throughout with oak and walnut,) besides large garret and cellar, mansard roof, covered with slate and metal; large porches; two cisterns, with an abundant supply of water. The grounds (two and a half acres in extent) are ornamented with evergreens and shade trees, and stocked with large and small fruit. The furniture, which is of the best quality and nearly new, will be sold with the house.

For further particulars address
BOX 15, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.
mh7-6-TuThs

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

The most perfect Pianos in the world.

A splendid new stock of

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

Just received and for sale by
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood street, Sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.
no15-eod

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oct24-1y-eod

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL,
67-tf cor. Ross and Second streets Pittsburgh.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold Interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent.* more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-anhually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
$1 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb14-d&w-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Peoples National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja31-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 24th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja21-2m

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

D. W. SOUTH.....JOHN ROSS

SOUTH & ROSS,
No. 54 Market st., 2d door from Third,
have constantly on hand a full assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, youth and children's wear, which they will sell low. fe23

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE
NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, MCKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. S. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1864.

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue or locomotive boilers, at

M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,
Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.
fe11

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

The Great Moral Temperance Drama,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the Great Moral Temperance Drama, in four acts, from Arthur's popular story, entitled

TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

With a powerful cast.

To conclude with
MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager
Commences at 8 p. m.

Great success of the beautiful
M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL.
First week of
Mrs. FRANK DREW, Miss LOUISE ELMORE,
Mr. BEN WHEELER, LA BELLE JULIE.
Great hit of
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Johnny Hart as.....Topsey
First time of the laughable farce of
Our Gal,
Mrs. Drew as.....Caroline Morton.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

THIS EVENING, first appearance of the charming actress

Miss LETTIE CHANDLER,
LETTIE CHANDLER,
LETTIE CHANDLER.

First appearance of the unapproachable Comic Vocalist,

TOM RUSSELL,
TOM RUSSELL,
TOM RUSSELL.

ENGLISH OPERA,
AT MASONIC HALL.

Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager.....Mr. Frank Rivers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. M. Wilson.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Deitrich.

LAST WEEK OF
CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 14th, 1865, will be performed for the second time here, the

ROSE OF CASTILE.

Don Sebastian, Prince of Castile, disguised as Manuel, a Matador, Mr. Wm. Castle; Don Pedro, Mr. S. Campbell; Don Flavia and Don Ramiel, (conspirators,) Mr. E. Seguin and Mr. Walter Birch; Palemaster of Pesada, W. W. Skaats; German gentleman in waiting, Mr. Oliver; Elvira, Queen of Castile disguised as Jacquita, a peasant girl,—The Rose of Castile,—Miss Fanny Stockton; Donna Carmen, a favorite maid of honor, disguised as Pequilla, a peasant boy, Miss George Fowler; Lords, Ladies, Peasants, Brigands, Corps de Ballet, and numerous auxiliaries.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To accommodate all classes, seats in a portion of the Hall will be 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Meier, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Boxes of the dress for sale at the door.

W. H. HOUGH, Business Agent.

A SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
To be given at
CONCERT HALL,
Commencing Monday, March 13th, 1865.

Under the direction of the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, who, at 12 entertainments in this Association, in all the principal cities and towns in N. York, sold upwards of $50,000 worth of Jewelry and gave away $10,000 worth.

WE ARE NOW OPEN FOR SALE OF TICKETS, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS at the Company's Depot, No. 63 Fifth street, opposite Concert hall. Tickets $1.

A VALUABLE PRESENT

Given with each ticket, varying in value from $1 to $5000 which will be purchaser on the day and in the place where the ticket is purchased. The presents will be given from the

IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY

Pianos, Diamonds, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Breakfast sets, Gold Watches, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Silver Watches, Bracelets, Guard Chains, Brooches, Solitaires, Rings, &c., &c. Also, a splendid Rosewood Piano, Elegant Parlor Organ, Melodeon, Sewing Machine, and other valuable presents, all of which will be given away. Persons will be present from the Company's Depot, at which place only, tickets can be purchased.

mh13-1t J. W. ELIAS, Actuary.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
166 Pennsylvania avenue.

RAILROADS.

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROA
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows:—

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	6:30 a. m.		6:30 a. m

For New Castle and Erie.....5:30 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 5:45 p. m. 7:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For N. Brighton	For N. Castle.	For Stoneville.
9:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
12:00 m.		
4:30 p. m.		
5:40 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 a. m. 2:40 p. m. 4:40 p. m.
C. & P. R. R.....10:00 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
oct29 P. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agt.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	2:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Second " "	6:15 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Second " "	4:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to A. J. SHANK, Agent.
no30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

1864 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, as follows:

FAST LINE daily, except Sunday, at 2:50 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 8:20 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Corry, and connecting at Corry for Erie and Cleveland and Lake Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 5:00 p. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection, with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:25 P. M., stopping only at Alleghany, Tarentum, Freeport, Kittanning, Ford City, Parker's Landing, Brady's Bend, Mahoning, Limestone, Punxsutawney, Big Run, Brookville, Corsica, Reynoldsville, Falls Creek, DuBois, Clearfield, Curwensville, Clearfield Bridge, Mahaffey, Wallaceton, Osceola, Philipsburg, Graham, Mineral Springs, Port Matilda, Martha, Bellefonte, Milesburg, Howard, Eagle Valley, Lemont, Pine Grove Mills, Boalsburg, Centre Furnace, Oak Hall, Linden Hall, Centre Hall, Penn's Valley, Rebersburg, Coburn, Millheim, Aaronsburg, Madisburg, Hartleton, Laurelton, Vicksburg, Lewisburg, Milton, Watsontown, Montgomery's Ferry, Muncy, Montoursville, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Waterville, Renovo, Keating, Lock Haven, Flemington, Lamar, Mill Hall, Bald Eagle, Tyrone, Birmingham, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for Baltimore, Washington and New York; at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and Intermediate points.

SLEEPING CARS run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, by the Allentown route.

FAST LINE daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Alleghany, Tarentum, Freeport, Kittanning, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Downingtown, Landisville, Lancaster, and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION FOR LEAN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 8:45 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 4:40 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:05 p. m.

THE CHURCH TRAIN runs every Sunday at 9:00 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 3:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express	12:30 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	3:00 a. m.
Fast Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	2:00 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:30 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:10 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	9:55 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:10 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	7:10 p. m.
Mail Train from Philadelphia	9:55 a. m.
Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.	

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will not themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

M. HOWITH, Agent.
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. no12

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

In all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to the largest size.

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place,

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS
FOR GENTLEMEN.

Sample with catalogues sent for 15 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and

Address, H. KEMPTE,
de27-6m 9 Liberty street, New York city.

ATTORNEYS.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. do. Old Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year Certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities. Bank Notes and Coin. Stocks and Bonds of every description PRODUCE AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

apl65

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Boots Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 13, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20s, old	110 75	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad 2d mort.	101 00	101 50
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7s	101 00	102 00
Connellsville Railroad	.....	12 75
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	79 00
Fourth National Bank	100 00	.....
Central Basin Oil Co	1 25	1 50
Columbia Oil Co	78 00	79 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	6 00	.....
Cherry Run Central	2 20	2 30
Merchants	.....	55
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	97	1 02
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	1 70
Ross	.....	1 50
Banner	1 25	.....
4th Ward Allegheny City Bounty Bonds	.....	90 00
Duck Creek Oil Co	.....	20 00
Caldwell Oil Co	.....	7 50
Monongahela Nav. Bond	.....	91 00
Hemlock	.....	4 50

SALES AT AND AFTER BOARD.

250 shares Banner Oil Co		1 25
200 do Paxton		4 25
100 do Cherry Run & Pittsburgh		1 70
Gold in New York		1 91

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Gold fell to $1 85. Stocks are weak. Caldwell sold at 85 50; Cherry Run, $87; Curtin, $14 00@14 75; Maple Shade, $7 00; St. Nicholas, $4 50@4 75.

MONDAY, March 13—P. M.

There was an increased disposition to operate in oil shares this morning, at the People's Exchange, and the sales aggregate some 15,000 shares. The attendance was large, and the sales embrace a variety of stocks. Cherry Run and Pit Hole declined to 99c; Tarr, Story and Cherry Run sold at $1 06@1 07—weak; Ohio Valley advanced to $2—firm; Ross sold down to $1 40, and recovered to $1 45; Ritchie fell to 82c, and "brought down the house;" Central Basin, after Board, advanced to $1 80, and $2 was bused; Cherry Run and Blood is advancing, and sold at $1 05; Horseneck is on the wing—sold at $1 87. The following is a list of the sales at the first call:

500	shares	Banner	1 25
500	do	do	1 25
500	do	do	1 26
350	do	Blood Farm and Ohio	1 75
500	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	99
500	do	do	99
500	do	do	99
500	do	do	99
300	do	do	99
1000	do	do	99
1000	do	do	99
500	do	do	99
300	do	do	99
300	do	Fuller Reserve	90
100	do	Horseneck	1 85
100	do	do	1 85
200	do	Merchants	55
200	do	Ohio Valley	2 00
100	do	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	6 20
100	do	Paxton	4 25
1500	do	Ritchie	82
50	do	Ross	1 44
500	do	do	1 40
500	do	do	1 40
400	do	Stella	70
600	do	do	70
500	do	do	70
100	do	do	70
500	do	Tack Petroleum	3 25
300	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 08
500	do	do	1 07
400	do	do	1 07
100	do	Western Pennsylvania	3 05

AFTER BOARD.

100	shares	Ross	1 45
500	do	Cherry Run and Blood	1 05
500	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	99
100	do	Central Basin	1 80
300	do	do	1 90
100	do	do	1 85
100	do	do	1 75
100	do	do	1 80
200	do	do	1 80
500	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 06
100	do	Paxton	4 25
200	do	Cherry Run and Blood	1 05

The closing "offerings" and "bids" were as follow:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny & Pittsburg	6 25	7 00
Caldwell of Philadelphia	6 25	7 00
Cherry Run Central	2 20	2 50
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 03	1 06
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 65	1 70
Columbia	75 00	75 50
Culbertson's Run	1 50	1 90
Daisell	8 50	9 50
Dunks Creek	.....	21 00
Dunka d Creek Union	.....	1 50
Federal	.....	1 10
Fleming and Blood	3 00	3 25
Great American	4 00	5 00
Lincoln Oil & Mining	.....	90
Meadow	.....	90
Meloy Cherry Run	96	1 00
National, of Pittsburgh	.....	1 50
Oil Basin, of Phila	.....	9 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh	1 50	2 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	6 15	6 25
Phillips	3 80	4 00
Pittsburgh and New York	1 50	2 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 50	3 00
Revenue	1 15	1 20
Southwestern, of Phila	.....	5 00
Star Wells	85	1 25
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y	3 25	3 50
Union Lubric	80	85
West Virginia, Pittsb'h	1 75	1 80
Whitely Creek	1 50	1 75

Boston Wool Market.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 275,000 lbs, at a range of 80@81 02 for fleece, and 85@86c for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of heavy and medium Western at 80@ 85c, New York and Michigan 90@95c, fine Ohio and New Hampshire at 95@$1, and a very choice lot of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece at $1 02. At the close, however, $1 may be considered the outside figure for any description, and it would take a very superior article, in the estimation of the trade, to command that price. In Canada, there have been sales of 20,000 lbs pulled at $1 10, and 17,000 do combing at $1 25@1 30, this latter description being very scarce and in few hands. In foreign, there have been sales of some 550 bales at reduced prices, including 315 do Cape at 48@50c, mostly at 50@55c, and small lots Mexitza at 37½@40c.

New York Sugar Market.

The market continues depressed, and though occasionally pretty active, prices are unsettled and tend downward. The decline since Thursday is again half a cent ₰ lb, the considerable fall in gold, together with the continued disposition to sell pressing heavily on the market, and carrying prices downward. Refined is unsettled and lower; we quote other than Steward's, hard 18c; soft white, 21½@22½c, and yellow, 18@21c, cash. The sales of raw, part before our last, are 2,503 hhds and 200 bags Cuba at 14@16c; 145 hhds Porto Rico, 16@20c; 46 hhds and 17 bbls Demerara, 14@15c; 2,755 boxes Havana, 16¾@17½c, and 295 hhds Mexico, 11½c, four months. By auction, 78 boxes Havana sold at 16@21½c, cash.

New York Tin Market.

The considerable decline in Gold and Exchange has unsettled prices of Pig, and the market yesterday was very irregular, but for Straits 56@57c, lower for currency; the sales are 200 slabs Straits at 57¾ cents, gold; 50 do, 53¾, currency; 350 do, and 3 tons English on private terms; and 3 tons do, 26¼ cents, gold. Plates are also similarly affected, and the tendency prices are lower, and at the close rather nominal; we notice sales of 500 or 600 bxs, assorted on private terms.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

Pig Metal—Meets a limited inquiry at former rates. Sales of 300 tons No. 1 Anthracite, at $51 @52 ₰ ton.

Scotch Pig—The sales are of an unimportant character. There has been a speculative movement in New York, and 2,000 tons were taken on private terms.

Blooms—Are quiet, with but little in the way of sales.

Manufactured Iron—Is dull, and prices remain without quotable change.

Nails—The sales are confined to small lots only.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Prices to-day have not materially varied, though relatively higher on the depreciation of currency, with sales at the four auction warehouses to-day of 65 hhds, at the following rates:

At the Pickett—2 hhds trash at $5@6 80, 3 of trashy lugs at $7 50@7 75, 2 low leaf at $9@11 00, 2 at $11 25@14 00, 2 at $15 25@16 25, 2 at $17 75@23 75, 2 at $25, and 1 at $36 25.

At the Duvall Street—3 hhds low grade at $6@6 60, 3 at $7@7 50, 2 at $11@12 75, 2 at $12 25, 3 at $14 50, 2 at $15 50@16 75, 2 at $16 75@17 00, 2 at $18 50@19 75, 2 at $20 00@22 00, and 2 at $25 50@28 25.

At the Boone—2 hhds light lugs at $7 10@7 20, 2 at $10 25@10 50, and 2 at $25@25 75.

At the Louisville—2 hhds stems at $2 75@3 65, 3 of trashy lugs at $5@6 90, 2 of good lugs at $10@11 25, 2 at $12 75@13 50, 2 at $15 50@15 50, 2 at $20@20 75, 2 at $24@25, 1 at $32 50 and 2 at $35.

Philadelphia Inspection.

Inspections of flour and meal during the week ending March 10th, 1865:

Superfine	6,811 bbls	Rye	136 bbls
do	½ bbls	Corn Meal	382 bbls
Fine	bbls	Condemned	41 bbls
Total			7,943 bbls

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

BUSINESS yesterday was not very active; dealers seem to be holding back, their purchases partaking more of a retail than a wholesale character. The unsettled state of the New York gold market has no doubt something to do with maintaining this state of affairs. The weather continues pleasant. Our rivers are in fine navigable order. Freights, however, to certain points, are not so plenty as we would wish to see: boats are often detained some days before they can gather up a paying trip. The tonnage in port is not large, but is amply sufficient for all present purposes. Among the arrivals since our last was the Glide No. 8, with a heavy cargo; she will load for Cincinnati, after the Guldon, which will be the first boat for that place. The favorite packet America leaves today, without fail, for the head waters of the Mississippi; passengers going that way will be well cared for. The substantial steamer Nevada, being unavoidably detained, leaves this day for St. Louis. The Silver Cloud No. 3 is announced for St. Paul; she will follow the America. The pretty steamer Lorain is about ready for business; Captain Shuman has not yet decided for which port he will load. The Bayard left for Parkersburg, loaded with oil seekers among the creeks of Virginia. The Minerva, for Wheeling, had a fair trip. The Emma Graham, from Zanesville, was loaded to her utmost capacity; she returns to that place this day at 4 p.m. A number of steamers are due, they will probably be found at the landing this morning. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active, the principal operations were to meet the wants of the city trade; holders will have to make concessions before large sales can be effected. Sales of 95 boxes, in lots, at 20@22c for western reserve, and 23@25c for factory.

GRAIN—The market was inactive, the sales made being in a small way to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts were moderate. Among the transactions were the following: Barley—Sales of 1 car spring at $1 50 and 1 do fall at $1 40 ₰ bush. Corn was a shade firmer; sales at $1 24 and 2 car loads on track at $1 20. Oats were dull and prices were irregular; sales of 200 bush at 82½c. Wheat steady at $2 40 for red and $2 15 for white. Rye—Nothing doing.

POTATOES—The demand is increasing. Sales 11 bbls Marietta sweet at $5 50; 15 bbls do Jersey, $8; 300 bush peach blows, $1, 150 do, very choice, $1 15 per bush.

SEEDS—We have only small sales to record, viz: 20 bushels clover, $15, and 12 do timothy, $2 25.

APPLES—The demand for export is increasing. Sales 200 bbls at $4 50@5 per bbl.

HOMINY—The market was unchanged. Sales 5 bbls at 6c ₰ lb.

HAY—Prices have a downward tendency. Sales 11 loads at the scales at $24@26. Sales of baled were made on the track at $30@31 per ton.

BACON—The market was inactive, the sales made being in a small way to meet the wants of the city trade. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders, 2,500 lbs, 20c; sides, ribbed, 4,000 lbs, 21½@22c; clear sides hams, 3,000 lbs, 23½c; clear sides was held at 21½c. Country parcels were sold at various prices, according to quality.

BUTTER—Was dull, the sales made being few and far between. We note sales 14 packages at 30@33c, as per quality.

FLOUR—The market was inactive. Buyers do not seem disposed to operate to any extent at the present asking rates. Tne receipts are moderate, and the sales were sold to the country. The sales were a few parcels of extra family at $10 50@10 75, according to quality. Inferior grades were not inquired for.

SEEDS—Dull. Prices were lower. Sales 10 bbls and 1,000 dozen at 18c, 19@20c. Prices tend downward.

BRANS—Not very active. Sales 8 bbls at $2 75 @3 00.

LARD—Dull, with more sellers than buyers, at 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—The market contains a fair supply. Sales 500 lbs sugar-cured at 20½c.

LARD OIL—The demand was limited. Sales No. 1 at $1 45@2 05, and No. 2 at $2 per gallon.

New York Wool Market.

There is no article of merchandise so flat as Wool—indeed, the market has not been in some time so dull, stale and unprofitable as it has during the past week. There is very little disposition to buy, and no great fierceness to sell. Holders are just as loth not to sell, as buyers are loth to buy—in a word, the market is "between wind and water." It is next to impossible to give any real connection of the market. Consumers do not know whether it is best to purchase, and holders are not very eager to part with their stock at the merest concession. Consumers want wool, but are not willing to pay the price; and holders want to sell, but are not willing to accede to the views of buyers, and so it is. In fine, there is hardly no one seems able to give an opinion upon which any reliance can be placed, and even if it they expression opinion, nobody is in a condition to believe it. There is considerable wool here, there, and elsewhere, among outsiders, at railroad depots, at intervening points waiting exit, and there are some pretty large quantities piled up in this as well as other cities. We know of one dry goods house who hold 20,000 lbs fleece, another 250,000 lbs and another 100,000 lbs, all of which they intend to hold for much higher prices than are now ruling. Wool to-day is the cheapest article of merchandise in the land, and we believe will so ail we have said it will ere the next clip, which is full five months off. Wonderful things can be accomplished in five months, and we are not believers that much fleece will be carried over.

The condition of financial affairs has very much to do with the stagnation in Wool, and when the Mexican dough clears up things, and sets them into better shape, matters will exhibit a more favorable turn. Just now a gloom hangs over the horizon, and this together with ranging prices for gold make wary and timid even upon the systems of the people. Prices this week are considerably lower than last. There is more disposition to sell, but the views and lines at the concentration. The range for fleece wool, is 88@92½c, the latter rate for Ohio. Higher figures are asked than these, but we give the quotations at which sales have been effected. The fall in gold has effected foreign Wools and those can be purchased cheaper.

In the woolen goods trade there was a fair business done in the early part of the week, but toward the close became very dull. The sales for the week foot up some 250,000 lbs fleece at 90@92½c, with some reported at 93c. Included in the above sales are 20,000 lb pulled, 90@95c; 70,000 lb California, 80@90c; 20,000 lb Slate and western at 85@88c; 20,000 lb Slate and Illinois, 90@95c; 10,000 lb Slate, 85c; 8,000 lb Michigan, 85c; and other lots between the range; 5,000 lb tub washed, $1 05; 7,000 lb California, —*Evening Journal.*

New Orleans Market.

March 8.

Sugar and Molasses—The receipts of the product of Louisiana have been very small during the week, and the market is now nearly bare. The demand has been brisk and prices are fuller. The sales and resales up to Wednesday, inclusive, embraced 350 hhds Sugar at 18c for inferior, 18½@22c for common to good common, 21½@22c for barely fair, 23½@23c for fully fair, 23½@23½c for prime, and 22½c ₰ lb for Centrifugals. Molasses there were sales to some extent, of which 250 boxes in bond, Nos. 16 to 20 brought 16c ₰ cash, the terms for the balance being six months. The following table of wholesale prices, will be found the quotations of the various sorts of Sugar, duly paid. Yesterday the inquiry continued very brisk, and receivers were very firm in their views. The sales and resales comprised 65 hhds Sugar at 22c, for Centrifugal and 24@25c ₰ lb for White Clarified, and 100 bbls and 100 half bbls Molasses at $1 10 ₰ gallon for Common, and $1 20@1 25 for prime. By auction 500 bbls and 100 half bbls Muscovado molasses were sold at 90c ₰ gallon, with the cellars of some and 2.5 bbls sold at 98c ₰ gallon. The balance was withdrawn. The receipts from the coast were 1,000 hhds Sugar and 1,000 bbls Molasses coastwise, embracing 350 hhds Sugar at 18c for inferior, 18½@22c for common to good common, 21½@21½c for barely fair, 23½@23c for fully fair, 23½@23½c for prime, and 22½c ₰ lb for Centrifugals. Molasses there were sales to some extent, up to Wednesday inclusive, of 300 bbls at $1 05 @1 10 for common, $1 15@1 18 for fair, $1 20 for good, and $1 25@1 27 per gallon for prime. Several cargoes of Cuba Sugar and Molasses have been received during the week, embracing 409 hogsheads and 1,725 boxes Sugar, and 1,701 bbls Molasses. Most of these receipts were placed on the market but are now put by, as the offers made have not come up to the views of holders. Early in the week 500 boxes of prime Sugar were sold to the speculative trade, of which 250 boxes in bond, Nos. 16 to 20 brought 16c ₰ cash, the terms for the balance being six months. The following table of wholesale prices, will be found the quotations of the various sorts of Sugar, duly paid. Yesterday the inquiry continued very brisk, and receivers were very firm in their views. The sales and resales comprised 65 hhds Sugar at 22c, for Centrifugal and 24@25c ₰ lb for White Clarified, and 100 bbls and 100 half bbls Molasses at $1 10 ₰ gallon for Common, and $1 20@1 25 for prime. By auction 500 bbls and 100 half bbls Muscovado molasses were sold at 90c ₰ gallon, with the cellars of some and 2.5 bbls sold at 98c ₰ gallon. The balance was withdrawn. The receipts from the coast were 1,000 hhds Sugar and 1,000 bbls Molasses coastwise, embracing 350 hhds Sugar at 18c for inferior, 18½@22c for common to good common, 21½@21½c for barely fair, 23½@23c for fully fair, 23½@23½c for prime, and 22½c ₰ lb for Centrifugals. Molasses there were sales to some extent, of which 250 boxes in bond, Nos. 16 to 20 brought 16c ₰ cash, the terms for the balance being six months. The following table of wholesale prices, will be found the quotations of the various sorts of Sugar, duly paid. Yesterday the inquiry continued very brisk, and receivers were very firm in their views. The sales and resales comprised 65 hhds Sugar at 22c, for Centrifugal and 24@25c ₰ lb for White Clarified, and 100